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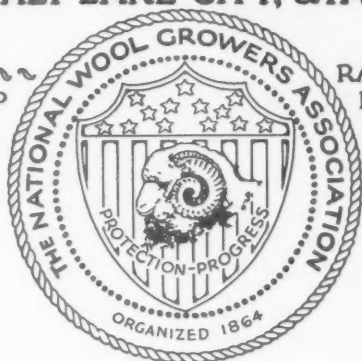
Department of Agriculture

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS OF
AND ACTIVITIES OF SHEEP

TO NON MEMBERS ~ UNITED
FOREIGN



RANGE AND MARKET CONDITIONS
RAISERS ORGANIZATIONS

STATES & CANADA \$150 PER YEAR
\$200 PER YEAR

Vol. XV No. 7

JULY, 1925

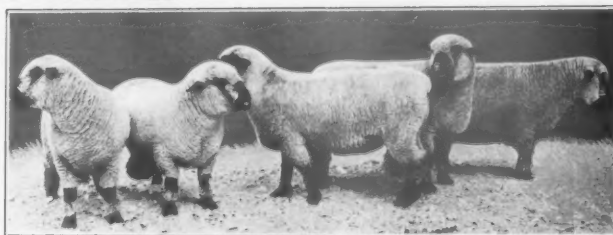
THE TENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL RAM SALE

50 Breeders Consign 3000 Rams of 10 Breeds



August 31, September 1-2, 1925
Salt Lake City, Utah
Union Stock Yards

Meet High Cost Production
with High Class Sheep



ORDERLY MARKETING OR EFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP RECEIPTS

can be accomplished in no better way than by marketing at Denver and taking advantage of the centralized demand existing there from many other slaughtering centers, lightly supplied, in addition to the local demand.

For the first three weeks of June, receipts of lambs and sheep at Denver from Idaho and Oregon showed 125 per cent increase over the same period in 1924. With these larger receipts, supplies were not sufficient to take care of over 20 per cent of the existing demand.

Producers of lambs, marketing at Denver for the first time, were amazed and delighted with the facilities for taking care of their shipments, the largest concrete sale barn in the world, pure cold mountain water in each pen, choice alfalfa hay, short drives, etc. Many instances were reported where lambs held shipping point weights. Fills are generally exceptional.

The Union Pacific, on shipments billed Denver, are bringing lambs from central Idaho to Denver with one feed at Green River. Lambs, on arrival from Green River, are filling especially good.

**ONE CAR OR A TRAINLOAD WILL BE EFFICIENTLY
HANDLED AND WILL FIND A READY MARKET**



RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAMS

Oregon feed conditions have been ideal this season and our rams have made excellent growth. They are in prime condition and will meet the approval of any grower who values size, with the ability to produce a quality fleece of acceptable weight.

For the convenience of our customers we have choice yearling Rams located at EVANSTON, Wyoming, on the range of Adams & Sellers and at MEDICINE BOW, Wyoming, on the Fred Richard's range on the Casper Road. The sale of these rams is in the hands of our agent Roy Moore, whose address is Evanston or Rock Springs. He will be glad to show them at any time.

We also have one lot of yearlings and one lot of two-year-old Rams located near ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO. These rams are in charge of Mr. F. E. Turner, Roswell. They are thoroughly acclimated and are choice in quality.

PILOT ROCK, OREGON:

We can fill orders in car lots or less from our headquarters ranch. Inspection solicited. Prices in reason.

CROSS BRED BUCK LAMBS:

We are entirely sold out on yearling or older cross bred Rams, but will have a good selection of Ram Lambs that we believe will give satisfactory service. These lambs are from Registered Lincoln Stud Rams and choice pure Rambouillet Ewes.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.

PENDLETON, OREGON

RAMBOUILLETS

The show record of our flock proves it headquarters for the best blood of this great breed

BRED BY KING BROS. CO.



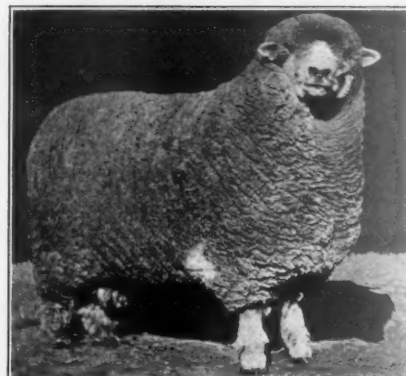
Champion Rambouillet Ram in 1924 at International (Chicago), Royal (Kansas City) and Wyoming and Colorado State Fairs

1924 American Royal	1924 International
1st and 2nd Aged Ram	1st and 4th
1st and 3rd Yearling Ram	2nd
2nd and 4th Ram Lamb	2nd
1st Pen Ram Lambs	1st
1st and 3rd Ewe Lamb	2nd and 4th
2nd Pen 3 Ewe Lambs	1st
1st Flock	2nd
No award Get of Sire	1st
Champion Ram at both shows	

CORRIEDALES

Our Corriedales bred from imported New Zealand and Australian stock produce the ideal range ewe for lamb and wool production.

BRED BY KING BROS. CO.



Champion Corriedale Ram at International (Chicago), Royal (Kansas City), Wyoming and Colorado State Fairs 1924.

KING BROS. COMPANY

::

Laramie, Wyoming

MONTANA RAMBOUILLETS

RANGE RAMS

TO OUR friends in the Western States we hereby wish to express our appreciation of that patronage which in the past twenty-five years has enabled our buck business to reach its present dimensions and high reputation.

We are glad to announce that for this season we are again offering registered and purebred range rams of *our usual quality* in lots to suit the purchaser.

WE SOLICIT YOUR INSPECTION

WILLIAMS & PAULY

::

Deer Lodge, Montana

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

At four recent National Ram Sales, we have purchased the highest priced Stud Rams.

We sold the highest priced Range Rams in 1923 at the Sale.

1925

Choice Rams and Ewes

Single or car lots

STUD RAMS our SPECIALTY

Have sold Japan the past 7 years. Two consignments in 1924.

JOHN K. MADSEN, Prop.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Phone 174

P. O. Box 219



OLD 467

Grand Champion 3 Successive Years State and County Fairs. His Son was Grand Champion 1923-24 and sheared 54 lbs. of wool.

RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAMS

CARLOAD LOTS

Our foundation flock of ewes was purchased from the noted Baldwin flock, Hay Creek, Oregon, some twenty years ago. We have bred to rams from most of the leading flocks from Ohio to California.

Ram in cut is from W. D. Candland's flock, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

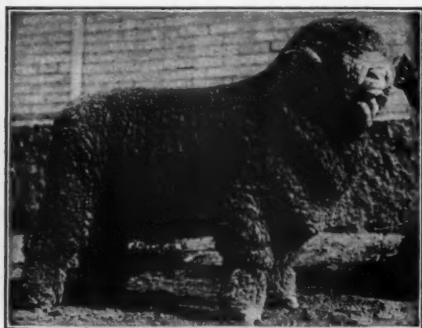


Our Rams are dropped in February, grazed on gramma grass, sagebrush, tumble weed and hoarhound, in a limestone country. Lambs come with strong limbs with enough lime in their bones to insure their getting up and walking quickly after birth.

Rams will shear from 15 to 20 pounds of white, long wool. Average weight of yearlings in June, 140 to 150 pounds.

Interested parties can see rams at Valle, on branch line between Williams and Grand Canyon. For quick answer, write or wire Williams, Arizona, summer months. Year-round address, 510 Luhrs Building, P. O. Box 1768. Phoenix, Arizona.

GRAND CANYON SHEEP CO., :: WILLIAMS, ARIZONA



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high dry, country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE
Hanford, Cal.

BULLARD BROS.

Breeders of Rambouillet Sheep

Woodland, California

FLOCK FOUNDED IN 1875

Having lost "Monarch" and "Ted", stuff sired by them is limited. Our offerings are:

- 250 two-year-old range rams.
- 300 yearling range rams.
- 100 head of yearling stud rams.
- 75 yearling ewes.
- 125 two, three and four-year-old ewes.

Correspondence Solicited



F. N. BULLARD, - Manager Sold L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah, in 1923, for \$1000.00

DELAINE MERINOS

Merino sheep grow the most wool, are the hardest and best rangers in the world. The DELAINE is the Merino bred smooth or nearly so. They are good size, blocky built, thrifty growers and easily herded. Have long dense fleeces of fine fiber and crimp with oil enough to make it soft and silky.

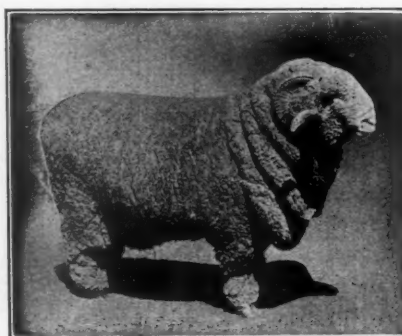
If you want to GROW MORE WOOL, with a longer staple and a denser fleece, cross your range ewes with Delaine-Merino Bucks.

I have 200 large thrifty yearlings, in fine range condition, sired by rams that shear 30 to 32 pounds. Crossed on Open Woolled ewes will double your wool production. Others have done it. Why not you?

Write for photos or come and see, The Best Bunch of Bucks in Ohio. Will sell you one or a carload.

FRANK H. RUSSELL, Box 80, Wakeman, Ohio.

The CANDLAND RAMBOUILLETS



The blood and type of San Peter predominate in our flock.

Our foundation was laid by the use of sires selected from the best flocks of the United States and Europe.

SAN PETER

We are retaining only the best half of the ewes of our ram breeding flock. Our future offerings will be smaller but of still higher quality than in the past. Our pens of 25 Rambouillet Range Rams Topped the Salt Lake Sale in four out of the last five years.

W. D. CANDLAND & SONS, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Get a Subscriber for The National Wool Grower, \$1.50 per year

SEELY RAMBOUILLETS—BETTER THAN EVER



RAM NO. 7800—SOLD FOR \$6,200.00

NOW ON SALE

1500 Registered and Pure-bred Ewes

1000 Stud and Range Rams

The blood that made Jericho wool famous

We have just made our 6th consignment to the Japanese Government. Look at our sales record at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

JOHN H. SEELY & SONS CO., Mt. Pleasant, Utah



L U Rambouillet Rams



Some of our 1924 Yearlings Photographed in Six Months' Fleece

WHAT THE WOOL TRADE SAY ABOUT L U WOOL

"We have always found the L. U. Clip of exceptionally good quality and would describe it as superior Merino wool, deep grown and sound staple, which has always given very satisfactory results in yarn or fabric."

—American Woolen Company.

"The L. U. Sheep Company's Clip is one of the best of its grade in this country. Fine in quality, silky and white in color and not carrying as much grease as most fine wool clips."

—Adams & Leland.

"The L. U. Clip is one of the best Merino Clips in the West, the wool being fine in quality, long in staple, and dense in growth. We have known Mr. Dickie for a great many years and know that he has used the most painstaking care in the breeding of his flocks, and feel assured that bucks from his herd should give a very excellent account of themselves."

—Jeremiah Williams & Co., Inc.

Our Exclusive Specialty: Rams for Range Service—Bred and selected to produce the highest quality in the wool clip as shown by prices paid for the L U clip in recent years.

THE L U SHEEP COMPANY, Dickie, Wyo. (Railroad Station, Thermopolis)

DAVID DICKIE, President

CORRIEDALES

Foundation flock imported from the prize-winning flocks of New Zealand and the individual prize-winners at the New Zealand Shows in 1919.



Undefeated Show Flock, 1925.

Corriedale wool is topping the market in New Zealand and government experiments at Dubois, Idaho, prove the Corriedale an economical lamb, with a high dressing percentage.

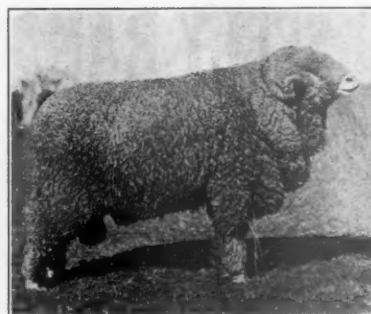
We offer for 1925:

A choice lot of Registered Shropshire and Corriedale Ewes and Ewe Lambs; also Rams in lots to suit.

CORRIEDALE SHEEP CO., WALTER CHAS. PRIDDY **Gridley, Calif.**
Manager

SHROPSHIRE

The best that money can buy and good judgment select. The largest flock of Registered Shropshires in America.

Raup's Ohio Rambouillets

Sire in Service—C. P. Raup, 616

NOW OFFERING

A few Top Yearling Rams. 20 Yearling Ewes. 60 Ewes, mixed ages.

All ewes offered safely in lamb to sire shown above.

CHANDLER P. RAUP, Springfield, Ohio
R. D. 10

CORRIEDALE RAMS

Have 200 yearlings and two's—Range raised—original Lincoln-Merino foundation and bred for six foundations to Registered New Zealand Rams—including Littles, Ensors, Australian and New Zealand Land Co., Greenwoods and others. They are true Corriedale type in carcass and wool and the price is right. Only reason we have any two's is that quarantine last year prevented shipment.

REX E. BORD,
Olene, Klamath Co., Oregon.

Breeding Ewes For Sale

Breeding Ewes of all kinds, the very best in the country.

The best are the most profitable.
Before buying write or wire.

R. F. BICKNELL, Boise, Idaho.

POLLED RAMBOUILLETS

My offerings:

425 Yearling Rams, all eligible to registration, and over half polled.
6 Registered Percheron Stallions, 3 years old.
Matched teams of Registered Percheron mares.

W. S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah

NATIONAL RAM SALE — UNION STOCK YARDS

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH — AUG. 31, SEPT. 1, 2, 1925

Day Farms Company Rambouillets

Topped the Sale on both Rams and Ewes at the Southern Utah Rambouillet Show and Sale, September 17, 18, 19, 1924.

Yearling Ram, \$280.00. Five-year-old Ewe, \$105.00. Our entire offering brought an average of \$94.50. We took one-half of the first prizes, three-fourths of the second prizes.

FOR SALE NOW

A very choice bunch of yearling rams, weighing 165 pounds, strictly range handled.

100 head very choice young ewes, hand-bred to lamb in March.

150 head ram lambs.

Our sheep have a wonderful conformation, large bones, and good quality long staple wool.

WILFORD DAY, Manager

CASCADE MONTANA RANCH

of
BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.
Is Offered For Sale

One of the finest stock ranches in the West. It is fully stocked with a high grade of sheep and equipped with all kinds of farming implements with sufficient horses to operate.

Feed and water are unsurpassed.
15,000 acres of deeded land.

The price and terms are interesting.

BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.
6660 Lexington Ave. Hollywood, Calif.

HAMPSHIRE—Registered or Pure Bred

The result of over 20 years of intensive and careful breeding—Rams or Ewes in any quantity

CROSSBREDS—Lincoln-Rambouillets

Crossbred wools have come back. A splendid mutton-wool combination.

RAMBOUILLETS—A superior lot to sell at a very low figure

Our stuff is bred for SERVICE, and NOT FOR SHOW

Two Thousand Merino-Hampshire Grade Yearling Ewes for Delivery by November 1st, or earlier. Will
Breed to Rams to Suit Purchaser at \$12.00 Per Head

WOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY - - Spencer, Idaho

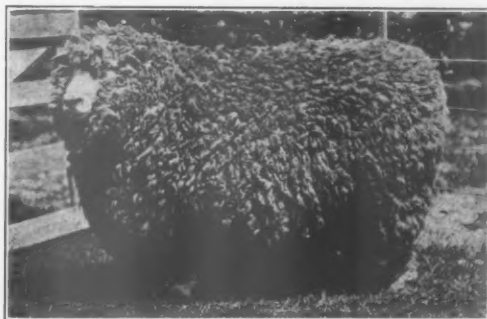
F. J. HAGENBARTH, President

ROMNEY SHEEP

Flock Masters! New Zealand can supply your needs in this direction.
Our Romneys hold the world's Championship.

Do you want to get
the best possible re-
turn per acre from
your flock?

**IF SO, USE
ROMNEYS!**



A Typical New Zealand Romney Ram

Do you want to get
top market price for
your Meat and Wool?

**IF SO, USE
ROMNEYS!**

Send for literature

NEW ZEALAND ROMNEY SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The Secretary—P. O. Box 40, Feilding, N. Z.

(INCORPORATED)

National Packers Perform a Nation-wide Service

DEVELOPMENT of the country into distinct agricultural and industrial regions has created a demand for national service in live stock marketing, meat production and distribution of meat to consumers. Three-fourths of the marketable live stock of the United States are raised west of the Mississippi river while the most important meat consuming centers are east of the Mississippi river—a thousand miles or so from the production centers.

While both local and national packers are necessary to the economic life of the country, it is largely upon the national packers that the responsibility falls for providing a continuous market for surplus live stock and a steady always-available supply of meat. They alone maintain facilities for bulk purchase of live stock, bulk production of meat and nation-wide distribution.

Briefly summarized, the service of the national packer includes: Buying, processing, storage, distribution, marketing and financing.

Most conspicuous are the manufacturing service, including slaughter; processing; curing; standardization of products; and distribution.

Because live stock receipts vary greatly as between seasons, storage is an essential function of the national packers. During the winter for instance, and the early summer, a great deal more pork is produced than is currently consumed. At times, too, when the market warrants it, some beef and lamb is frozen for later distribution.

One of the most important services of the national packers is that of financing the live-stock industry from the time meat animals are ready for slaughter until the retail market pays for meat products. In the meantime, processing and distribution take place. The packer pays the producer cash for his live stock when he buys it, but he does not get his money back until weeks or months later.

Obviously, the national packers operate at some disadvantages in competing with local packers who buy what they want, draw upon nearby supplies of live stock, market their products locally and quickly and do not have a large overhead expense.

On the other hand, national packers, operating on a large scale, can do business on a small profit per dollar of sales, utilize to the fullest extent the by-products of the industry and distribute their products where they will bring the best prices.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. XV

JULY, 1925

NUMBER 7

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Published Monthly by the National Wool
Growers Association Company, (Inc.)

F. J. Hagenbarth, President

Published at 303 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City,
Utah.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR

Entered as Second Class Matter January, 1913,
at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah.

EDITOR.....F. R. MARSHALL
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....IRENE YOUNG

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Affairs Of Wool And Sheep

Mastodon and Dinosaur:

The Wool Grower realizes that many of its readers are not directly interested in the numerous articles in recent issues upon the regulation of grazing upon government lands. However, no apology is called for. What is sought and likely to be secured is security and permanency in respect to use of government lands. Such security will stabilize the business of those not now owning or controlling the ranges they use and will steady and improve the entire live-stock industry of the national forest and public land states.

While this paper does not fully concur in the strong criticism of the Department of Agriculture expressed by the writer of "Overalls and Overseers" in this issue, there is a real basis for criticism, and perhaps for ridicule, of some of the propaganda, proposals, and activities of well meaning, but inadequately supervised members of this and other government departments.

Mr. Shallenberger's facetious reference to the mastodon and dinosaur merits the serious attention of those who would arrive at a sane and practical view of erosion of lands and other western matters that occupy the pens of many persons with an imperfect knowledge of the making and practical utilization of western ranges.

Buying Public Lands:

Mr. Cooper's suggestion of the sale of public lands expressed in "Evils of Federal Control of Range—A Solution," is sound in principle. It would have been equally sound fifty years ago. The idea probably will now be considered more seriously by the Congress; but there is difficulty in the fact that many stockmen are overloaded with lands taxed and loaned upon at

figures much beyond their value for grazing. It is tritely said that stockmen cannot afford to own their land. Ownership or lease is entirely a matter of price. The former is always preferable, provided purchase figures, tax and interest rates, are consistent with the earning power of the land.

Under Mr. Cooper's plan, the Federal government would take the initiative in deflating land prices and assessment figures. Will the Congress be willing to do this, and are the public land states ready for such action?

Was Wool Too High?

Recent recovery in wool prices suggests consideration of the statement, bandied about following the decline, that wool was too high. Is wool likely to be too high again? And when is wool too high?

It is natural and proper that manufacturers should resist increases in the cost of their raw material. As has been pointed out in the Wool Grower, the mills are well nigh powerless to lower labor costs; little has been done to lower distribution costs, and any saving in buying wool goes mainly to profit. If the manufacturer does not find a profit somewhere, he is in a position to stop operation until prices suit him, while the wool grower must go on producing.

Wool cost is a minor factor in determining retail prices, but just now it is the manufacturers' chief point of attack. It now looks as though the trade might soon come to recognize the high cost of growing wool and the inevitability of prices that are high in comparison with earlier days. When it does so, progress may be made in reducing other items in the cost of finished product.

The dealer who was on the wrong

side of the market, of course, thought and said that wool was too high.

What the broadminded and far-seeing growers think of wool prices is the important thing to Wool Grower readers. Wool growers want stability, but in view of the history of wool prices, the wool market is not the place to look for the beginning of the much desired era of freedom from fluctuations. So long as fashions change, seasons vary, and people are inclined or compelled to make changes in their buying customs, the demand for wool, and therefore its price, must fluctuate widely. Food must be bought regularly and has first call upon the family budget. Clothing purchases usually can be postponed for a season or a year. In days of prosperity, increased money for spending cannot all be used for eating. More satisfaction is to be had from the purchase of new clothes which all can see and which testify, sometimes loudly, to the prosperity of the wearer.

Complete stability in the wool market is a matter of the far distant future. In the meantime there will be low spots to be tided over with savings from the higher periods. If there are not periods that permit the putting aside of reserves, the sheriff will do the rest.

When is Wool Too High?

But when is wool too high? The answer of the manufacturer is: When it cannot be made up and sold at a profit. This year's reports of sales and of wool consumption show that prices have not stopped the outlet. If some mills are not profitably employed, the remedy must be applied somewhere else than in the wool market.

The wool grower also can and should say that wool is too high if its price is the cause of leaving the goods on the shelves of the retailer or in the stock rooms of the mill or clothing maker. Such a condition does not now generally exist. Wool raisers will also agree that their product is too high if it permits the taking of unreasonable profits. That condition certainly does not exist today, and did

not exist at the high point of contracting for 1925 clips.

Some growers have asserted that wool was too high. If they know their costs and appreciate the necessity for reserve finances for the certain periods of selling below cost, they know that profits were very moderate, even on the highest contract sales of last winter. What such growers really have in mind is the fact that periods of strong or rising prices usually are followed by severe and disastrous slumps and it is more desirable to have prices hold uniformly at a point that allows even a small margin of profit. And has been shown, wool prices will continue to rise and fall regardless of the price level. Stabilization of living prices is not on the horizon. The bitter must go with the sweet. The only safe course is always to hold expense of production at the lowest possible point and figure the average cost against the average selling price. The average sales of the wool grower since 1920 have by no means been equal to his unavoidable outlay. Where profits will be secured this year, they will be used to pay old debts. The few lower-cost producers who may lay aside small reserves will be the ones to suffer less in future unfavorable years and will be the stabilizers of the industry, to the benefit of other wool growers and of consumers and manufacturers as well.

TWO VIEWS OF WOOL FINANCING

I believe it was Cicero who said, "O tempora, o mores!", which, roughly translated, means, "Other times, other customs." This might be paraphrased today by saying, "Different sections have different opportunities." We read in the Boston Evening Transcript of May 28:

"Naturally, at this season all eyes are turned to the West, but the large volume of Territory wool under contract and the uncompromising attitude of the Western growers stand in the way of normal buying of shorn clips. A considerable volume of wool has been placed under consignment recently, the general rate of advance being 20 to 25 cents a pound. In this direction, considerable complaint is made over the

fact that the Government is a silent partner in the business of wool growing. As one wool man expressed it, "The wool trade pays more taxes than all the wool growers in the West, and the money thus raised is used in part to foster and help competition with the houses from whom the bulk of the money comes."

"In various sections of the West, the wools are being pooled and money borrowed upon them from some intermediate banking agency of a semi-official character. The fact that such borrowings can be rediscounted promptly in the nearest Federal Reserve Bank does not tend to make the wool trade look upon the matter with complacency. Similar criticism is heard in regard to western agencies for receiving consignments of wool, evidently based on the belief that the Government ought not to be even a silent partner in the wool business, if it is admitted that its ventures on new banking lines are defensible."

This statement certainly shows the need for education as to the legitimate requirements and necessities of industries in various sections of the United States. It is a far cry in more ways than one from the "wilds" of Idaho to the "culture" of Boston. And the cry is just as far between the opportunity presented to the Boston wool dealer in the use of credit as it is to the opportunity of the western wool grower. Where the Boston dealer on his open note, oftentimes unsecured, can borrow money at rates ranging from 3½ to 5 per cent, the western wool grower as a rule must mortgage his very soul to secure necessary money for his operations, at interest rates running from 6 to 10 per cent.

It would seem to be a pity that the wool grower can not be deprived of the facilities afforded by the Federal Reserve Bank (as they were so long) and that the intermediate credit banks, joint stock land banks, and other similar institutions can not be relegated to Limbo, so that the western wool grower, as of yore, would have to dump his wool at shearing time for any price he could get in order to pay taxes, interest, and partially reduce his borrowed obligations.

The eastern wool dealer is assuredly entitled to a fair remuneration for his skill in the handling of wools and for the risk that he takes. The West is glad that he has such ample and cheap money. By that same token the western grower should be afforded a much lower rate of interest than he is now

paying, a rate even on a parity with that paid by the eastern dealer. The western grower is certainly entitled to facilities for pooling or cooperative marketing, which can only come to him through the use of such means as the government has in a measure now afforded him, and his interest rates should be materially reduced.

There is as much justification, and perhaps more, for the government's being a silent partner in wool growing, than in wool speculation.

We are all fellow Americans. The prosperity of the West and the Middle West, where the farmers and wool growers in a large measure abide, contribute largely to the wealth and well-being of the East. In like manner the West could not very well get along without the wool dealer, the wool commission merchant, and the wool manufacturer, and the West rejoices in the prosperity and well-being of these fellow Americans.

Such articles as that we have quoted from the Transcript, which tear down and do not build up, are not calculated to develop a strong, sturdy sense of all around Americanism and fair play.

F. J. Hagenbarth.

SECRETARY HOOVER ON BUREAUCRACY

If the recommendations made by Secretary Hoover in his recent speech before the United States Chamber of Commerce could be applied to the forest service, we believe that half our troubles would end.

Executive officers of the government, he said, have power over the people which is "oppressive not only in theory, but in fact." He referred to the system of organization as a "hodgepodge arrangement," again as "a conglomerate bureaucracy," and still again as "a chaos of function." Secretary Hoover's proposal of a remedy is as sweeping as his diagnosis of the disease, and it is surgical rather than medicinal. "Every single department, bureau, and board in the entire government," he said, "should be

CALL FOR CONFERENCE ON GRAZING MATTERS

Salt Lake City, August 24 and 25, 1925

A conference for the discussion of problems relating to government lands and the grazing of live stock thereon will be held at Salt Lake City on August 24 and 25, 1925.

The National Wool Growers Association and the American National Association are acting jointly in the calling and holding of this conference. The matters now calling for attention are common to all stockmen of the range states and relate to grazing both on the national forests and the public domain.

Hearings before the representatives of the Public Lands Committee of the United States Senate will open at Salt Lake City on August 26th.

The conference is called for the purpose of affording an opportunity for stockmen from the various states concerned to plan for the offering of testimony before the Senate committee and to discuss the essential features which might be included in case the committee decides to recommend legislation by the sixty-ninth Congress.

While the conference will be necessarily governed by the wishes of those attending, the two national associations have recommended that the wool growers' and cattle raisers' associations of each state should select three representatives; it is planned to recommend that each state thereby should have six votes on matters considered by the conference.

The Senate committee's hearings in the several states will continue after the close of the hearings at Salt Lake. A list of the places and dates will be printed in the August issue of the National Wool Grower.

F. J. HAGENBARTH,

President, National Wool Growers Association.

placed upon the operating table and a clean-cut separation established between judicial and legislative functions on the one hand and administration on the other."

The secretary leaves no room for doubt that the confusion of duties not administrative with those purely administrative is both widespread and deep rooted. Not only, he says, are the executive departments loaded down with judicial and legislative duties, but the basic principle of all sound administration is violated. Administration ought to be the work of individual executives, and judicial and legislative duties should be made the work of joint minds or boards and commissions. "There is not a single successful business organization in the country," said Mr. Hoover, "that confuses such functions the way we do in government."

It is pointed out that eight bureaus have to do with conservation and that they are scattered through five departments. Mr. Hoover would separate the judicial, legislative and advisory functions from the administrative

functions, "placing the former under joint boards and the latter under single responsibility."

The forest service makes rules and regulations. The forest service administers these same rules and regulations. Then, in case of any controversy, or exception being taken to either the rules or the way they are administered or enforced, the forest service is not only the judge and jury, but also prosecutor. Such "chaos of function" is not at all in keeping with our Constitution, which named three functions of government—the legislative, the executive, and judicial, which it takes great care to keep distinctly separate.

If practical livestock men could have real say as to what the rules and regulations should be (not merely advisory, as now), we could have a board or court of appeals outside the Department of Agriculture, and conservation of the national forests could be carried on much less oppressively for the stockman, much more nearly for the public good, and in a much more American manner. Donald McLean.

PROMOTING THE USE OF MEAT

The work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, created three years ago to promote the use of meat, was reviewed by the directors in annual meeting at Kansas City, June 15-16.

The board now has an annual budget of \$70,000, obtained through collection at markets of five cents from the buyer of each car of live stock. These collections are being made at all the larger markets and the board's income is expected to be increased in the future through the making of collections at additional markets.

The board of directors includes representatives of eight live-stock producers' organizations, the commission houses, packers and retail butchers.

The principal lines of activity during the past year were as follows:

Established the educational value of meat exhibits as a result of the Meat Shoppe at the International Live Stock Exposition, which was of educational worth to producer and consumer.

Gained cooperation of 1,200 high school home economics instructors in the United States and the participation of approximately 13,500 high school girls in the Second National Meat Story Contest.

Compiled and distributed a recipe book, "Meat, and How I Cook It," consisting of 188 recipes selected from 48,000 submitted by high school girls in the first National Meat Story Contest. Requests for more than 150,000 copies have been filled to date.

Prepared for publication a text book of ten lessons on meat, following expressions of home economic instructors that such a book is needed in furthering the study of meat in high schools.

Furnished the daily and weekly press and magazines with information on live stock and meat, which has appeared prominently in print from coast to coast.

Published and distributed literature including posters, booklets, pamphlets, folders and leaflets in driving home the message of meat.

Broadcast 210 radio lectures—an average of four each week—from 18 high-powered stations. The lecturers told of the industry and gave facts on selection, preparation and cooking of meats.

Brought to the attention of the nation the fact that we must have "Meat for Health in a Balanced Diet," through multi-colored posters bearing this title. More than 100,000 copies are on display in all parts of the country.

Reached thousands of consumers through educational displays maintained at food shows, expositions, fairs, and conventions of various sorts.

Assisted the housewife with her meat problems through contact with women's organizations. Meat-cutting demonstrations, lectures and literature were utilized to good advantage.

Supervised program of the Meat Council of Greater Kansas City, which furnished better meat education for the consumer in that section of the country.

Supervised program of the Meat Council of Boston, centering attention on true and complete meat facts for the consuming public.

Showed motion picture films on the livestock and meat industry in 54 cities of Germany and 21 cities of England. The visual education program is covering the United States and is also extending into France, Norway and Holland.

Furnished speakers for twenty large meetings in ten states. These speakers explained the purpose of the board and the work it is conducting.

Exposed many fallacies concerning meat, which are continually being foisted upon the consuming public.

The board has also been responsible for the conducting at the University of Rochester and the Columbia University of highly scientific studies upon the value of meat for blood regeneration and for milk secretion. These studies, which are eminently directed by the National Research Council, are the first of that kind attempted in this country, and give promise of supplying a fund of facts regarding the real

value of meat, such as have not heretofore been available to physicians or to people generally.

A year ago the board requested a number of agricultural experiment stations and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to take up the study of the factors which determine the quality and the palatability of meat. It was felt that improvement might be made in the methods of rearing, feeding, distribution and cooking and that the result would be an increased popularity and appreciation of meat. Several state experiment stations have already arranged to cooperate with each other and with the Bureau of Animal Industry in working along this line.

At the recent meeting a report was received from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the effect that a nation-wide and exhaustive study of the methods of retailing meat and of the expenses and profits in connection therewith would be completed within a few months.

This study was taken up at the suggestion of the board, the committee of the directors having secured from Congress the appropriation of the necessary funds.

The following officers were re-elected for the next year: Chairman, D. A. Millet, Denver; vice-chairman, Thos. E. Wilson, Chicago; treasurer, Everett C. Brown, Chicago; general manager, R. C. Pollock.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Annual Convention and Ram Sale, Brady, Texas, July 29, 29, 30

Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Annual Convention, Buffalo, Wyoming, July 29, 30, 31

Idaho Wool Growers Association, Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho, August 19

News From the Range Country

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comments and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

A cool wet June marked the early weeks, and while moisture was abundant, growth of range vegetation was rather slow for the want of warmth. Live stock did unusually well, however, except for some suffering and slight losses of shorn sheep and young lambs due to cold and wet weather. Warmer weather with a decrease in showery days was very favorable later in the month for sheep shearing, and for range vegetation. As a rule all live stock are in good or excellent condition at the beginning of July, with abundant range feed available.

* * *

Hulett

An unusual amount of rain fell during June in this section, and present feed conditions, as well as future prospects, are good.

A recent sale of wool at 40 cents has been reported. About 95 per cent of the wool has been sold.

Roy C. Edsall.

* * *

Teton County

General conditions for the profitable production of sheep in this section of Wyoming are excellent. An early spring and an abundance of rain throughout the season have produced an excellent growth of grass, insuring rapid gains and well-conditioned sheep.

Practically all of the wool of this

section was contracted early last fall at 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, with one per cent discount for tags. Lambs are not contracted yet. However, offers, though not numerous, show interest to be on the upward trend. No recent sales of any class of sheep have been reported here, but an offer of \$20 for ewes with lambs at side was rejected after shearing. Indications are that probably most of the ewe lambs will be retained for breeding purposes this fall.

J. G. Imeson.

IDAHO

Cool, showery weather early in the month gave the grazing ranges an excellent start, and both ranges and live stock were the best in several years,



Rams for the 1925 Sale. An early season photograph of the Gillett Rambouillet Yearlings

especially over the western portion. Warm weather, with occasional showers later in the month, has continued favorable, though some hay was spoiled at cutting time by showers. Most of the hay crop has been heavy; and the second growth is making a fine showing. This is an excellent season for the stockmen.

* * *

Payette

There has been good weather here during May and up to the present time, June 10. No activity in either wool or lambs has been reported lately in this section.

Herdsmen are getting from \$75 to \$80.

H. L. Householder.

MONTANA

Showers were abundant and during the early weeks temperatures were low, thus all vegetation got a sturdy start and live stock were maintained in good or excellent condition. Sheep shearing progressed through the cool, showery weather, however, without harm. Warmer weather later in the month forced vegetation ahead, and was fine for haying, while live stock continued to thrive unusually well. Unusually heavy crops of hay are reported in places. Shearing was practically completed. Many horses, in good flesh, were being moved from the Miles City section to make room for cattle and sheep.

* * *

Custer

Feed on the range is burning up at

the present time (June 5) as a result of the very dry weather we have had during the past month. There has been some rain the last two days and that will help matters some; but as a whole the feed is very poor.

I have not heard of any wool sales lately. Nearly all of the lambs in this locality, however, have been contracted for fall delivery at from ten to twelve cents. A few small bunches of ewes unshorn have changed hands at prices ranging from \$11 to \$13 a head.

I think the best system for the control of grazing on government lands outside of the forests would be to lease the land out to the stockmen

on long term leases, say from five to ten years.

Moffat Gordon.

* * *

Potomac

The range in this locality is better this year than it has been in eight years. We had splendid weather all during May, and it still continues (June 6). No sales of wool or contracting has been reported recently.

Edwin Wieder.

OREGON

Frost damaged some alfalfa and cool weather retarded range growth; but generally live stock and ranges were good or excellent, with a good prospect for the summer. Shearing was delayed by inclement weather, but was practically completed. Most live stock are on the more elevated ranges of the state. Haying progressed under favorable weather in the last week, some second cutting of alfalfa being reported at low elevations. Pastures were reported drying locally at the beginning of July, at lower elevations.

WASHINGTON

Pastures and meadows got a good start early in the month, due to cold, wet weather, but corn was frosted, and the vegetation growth, while sturdy, was slow. Haying was also retarded by wet, cloudy weather. Abnormally warm weather without important rains was reported in the last week, and vegetation made good growth, though the soils and vegetation dried badly. Live stock continued to do well, as a rule. Generally speaking the crop conditions are the best in several years.

* * *

Mabton

Considerable rain fell during May and the early part of June, which resulted in cool and rather backward weather. However, at this time (June 6) feed conditions are the best that I have seen in a number of years. There has been an abundance of moisture and the grass is excellent in the mountains, which means fat lambs. Most of the early lamb crop is in fine shape and will go to market during July.

A sale of wool has been recently reported at 35 cents. This wool is estimated to shrink around 68 to 70 per cent.

A good many ewes have changed hands; yearlings have sold at \$11 after shearing time, and some old ewes with lambs have brought \$12.

I am favorable to government control of public lands with a definite grazing policy. G. E. McDougall.

CALIFORNIA

Live stock and range did very well, with timely and well distributed showers, though some hay was spoiled in the fields. The range and pasture condition was good to excellent in the northern counties, though only good or fair in the southern portion, where the condition was deteriorating. Many sheep and cattle were moved from the south to more northerly ranges; shearing continued at the north until late in the month. Abnormally hot weather prevailed in the last ten days or two weeks, and pastures deteriorated temporarily.

NEVADA

Ranges and live stock were given a good start by generous rains early in the month, especially in the northern and eastern portions, and while only local showers occurred thereafter, and the latter half of the month was unusually warm, livestock and range conditions were then all excellent. Alfalfa grew rapidly, though some first cutting hay was spoiled by showers; yields were above the average as a rule, though some shortages were reported, due to weevils. The lower land ranges were in need of rain at the beginning of July; especially at the lower elevations of the state.

ARIZONA

Range and livestock conditions averaged only fair over most of the state during the early weeks of June, due to localized and insufficient showers. More general showers in the last ten days were of benefit, but being followed by high temperatures, were of brief benefit, and more rain is needed. Some ranges are good, live stock

locally are good, and the drought has been temporarily relieved in the southern portion; but conditions are very spotted, and not very satisfactory. Grazing has become good on both sides of the Grand Canyon.

NEW MEXICO

This has been a hard month on cattlemen, as the ranges have depreciated severely for the want of rain, and most live stock are in poor or only fair condition. There have been light, scattered showers, but the need for rain is acute, particularly in the southeastern and southern portions. General crop conditions are only fair, with water inadequate, as a rule. Some livestock feeding is reported.

WESTERN TEXAS

Weather conditions have been only moderately favorable, as rains have been lacking, especially toward the south, and range forage has been retarded. However, live stock have averaged in fair or good condition, in the northern portion; they are fair or poor farther south, and ranges are poor.

COLORADO

Live stock and ranges over the state have done fairly well, particularly over the western and central mountainous sections, and alfalfa hay was unusually good over the northeastern counties; but a persistent drought has appeared over the Arkansas valley, where pastures, most crops, and live stock have shown the need for rain. The weather has been favorable for haying, as a rule.

* * *

Las Animas

June was a dry and windy month, and unless we have rain soon, feed on the fall ranges will be very poor. Parts of the summer range are in fair condition, but on some of it the grass is very short. J. L. Anderson.

UTAH

Moderately heavy rains and rather low temperatures early in the month induced a slow but sturdy growth of range vegetation, while additional

showers in the last ten days, with much higher temperatures hastened the growth, leaving live stock and ranges mostly in good condition. More rain is needed, however, over most of the lower ranges, especially in the eastern and southern portions. A great deal of hay was spoiled by the latest rains, and alfalfa weevils are menacing much second growth of hay. Generally considered, this is an unusually good season for livestock men, barring slight local losses of sheep during the cold and stormy weather early in June.

St. George

The weather here has been very pleasant; the nights are quite cool, and there has been an unusual amount of rainfall for June. Feed in the national forests and on the summer ranges is generally good; in fact, it is much better than usual. From present indications there will also be good fall feed.

About four-fifths of the wool in this section has been sold. There is no activity at all in wool here now (June 23).

I am opposed to the regulation of grazing on the public domain.

Jos. T. Atkins.

IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION FORESTRY COMMITTEE

There have been a number of forestry questions put up to the Idaho Wool Growers Association for arbitration. A number of complaints have been made regarding the decisions of the forest service and there have been a number of conflicts in allotments.

On account of this, in line with the policy of other associations, President Bacon has appointed a State Forestry Committee, whose business it shall be to consider these questions and decide on a policy in each case for the state association to endorse.

A meeting will be called before the grazing season starts in order to decide a number of questions which are pressing.

Is Wool Improving in the Range Country

By J. A. Hill, Director, Wyoming Experiment Station.

The question of whether or not wool is improving anywhere in the United States is more or less a matter of opinion. There are no accurately kept records of grades and shrinkage and condition with respect to foreign matter, which are available to the general public. The various brokers and dealers doubtless have information of this kind but it is not combined in such a way that it is all available even to the wool trade. As far as published statistics are concerned, the ordinary investigator is dependent almost entirely upon the statistics of wool production in the United States as published by the Department of Agriculture.

In earlier years some of the statistics of production were compiled by the editor of the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and the Bulletin still continues to publish the statistics gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In this series of reports the weight of wool produced each year in the several states seems to be quite accurately reported. The number of sheep sheared is probably less accurately known because the reports seem to be based upon the number of sheep on farms and ranches on January 1st. Some of these sheep are later slaughtered and the wool pulled, or they may be sheared at stockyard shearing pens in other states. The total weight of wool divided by the estimated number of sheep sheared gives the average weight of fleece.

It must be very difficult to arrive at an estimated average shrinkage from year to year. It is probably more or less of a guess.

The accompanying table of fleece weights and estimated shrinkages of Wyoming wools since 1910 is worthy

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE WEIGHT AND SHRINKAGE OF WYOMING WOOL

Compiled From Tables in the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Year	Grease Weight Pounds	Shrinkage Per Cent	Clean Weight (Computed) Pounds
1910	7.75	68	2.5
1911	8.50	70	2.6
1912	8.25	67	2.7
1913	8.3	69	2.6
1914	8.0	67	2.6
1915	8.0	66	2.7
1916	8.4	65	2.9
1917	8.2	65	2.9
1918	8.4	67	2.8
1919	8.5	65	2.9
1920	8.3	65	2.9
1921	8.2	65	2.9
1922	8.0	65	2.8
1923	7.7	65	2.7
1924	8.0	65	2.8

of study. This is compiled from tables in the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The column giving the average weight of clean wool in the fleece is calculated to the nearest tenth of a pound from the figures for weight and shrinkage. It will be seen from these that the average weight of clean wool per fleece has not been below 2.7 pounds since 1914. In the five years of 1910 to 1914, it only reaches 2.7 one year, so that since 1910 it seems that in Wyoming there has been a tendency for fleeces to be heavier since 1915 than they were before, provided, of course, that the estimated average shrinkages are correct.

In the five years beginning 1920, the average shrinkage has been estimated as being 65 per cent each year. With this constant shrinkage there was a steady decline in the grease weight for three years from 8.3 in 1920 to 7.7 in 1923, a decrease of six-tenths of a pound per fleece. According to the estimate for last year, half of this loss was regained, average weight in 1924 being 8 pounds. It seems, therefore, that there was a marked decline fol-

lowing 1920 in the amount of wool sheared per sheep in Wyoming, but it now appears that there has been some recovery.

Outside of weight and a guess at the average shrinkage, there is very little published on which to base an opinion. The table in the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers since 1919 has reported that Wyoming along with several other western states produced "twenty per cent fine and eighty per cent medium." For a number of years previous to that the table contained the information that the grades were "fine, fine medium, and medium." This latter can hardly be considered a guess. I am quite sure that there has been some variation in the proportion of fine and medium wool produced in Wyoming in the years since 1919. Still it is quite certain that previous to 1912 there was more fine wool produced in Wyoming than there is today.

The question will arise then, was the fine wool produced in the earlier years better fine wool than is being produced today? Or to go farther, it might be asked whether the medium wool produced today is comparatively better from the standpoint of medium wool, the fine wool produced in the old days, was from the standpoint of fine? This, it seems, must be entirely a matter of opinion, unless dealers or brokerage houses will publish records of wool from the various states or regions within the state. They, no doubt, have some very interesting figures that could be published without in any way giving up important trade secrets.

There is one thing certain as far as the Wyoming figures are concerned, namely, that there has been some falling off in weight of greasy wool during the past few years. Furthermore, it is quite probable that there has been no increase in clean wool per fleece since 1916. The figures for fineness, if they have any value at all, show that the wool has not made any improvement in that respect.

No figures are available in regard to length. It has been my observation that the Wyoming wool has not been

improving in this respect. There was a great deal of short wool in the old days when it was fine, but there still remains too much short wool at the present time when there is a high percentage of medium wool. The clips I have seen from Wyoming and other western states in the warehouses contain a discouraging amount of short stapled, medium wool, i. e., wool grading half blood and below. I have also visited shearing pens year after year in various regions of Wyoming, and have made sample gradings of the wool and find entirely too much half blood wool that is too short to be graded as staple. The reports of the grading of western wools in the National Wool Warehouse indicate the same thing.

So if Wyoming can be taken as an example of the other western states, it is quite safe to say that western wools are not improving, either in amount of clean wool per fleece or in the length of the wool as compared to its diameter.

There is, I believe, still plenty of room for improvement. Many of the flocks in Wyoming, where the average weight of fleece is eight pounds or less, have many sheep that shear ten pounds or more of good staple wool. The average is kept down by fifteen to twenty per cent of the sheep that do not shear more than six pounds. These are usually sheep that produce short stapled, frowsy wool grading half blood or below. In fine wooled sheep there will always be some short wool, although there is some question as to the wisdom of keeping ewes that will not produce fine wool long enough to be graded as French combing.

There seems to be no good reason for producing half blood clothing wool. It is easy to get enough length in this grade by proper breeding. The short wool that is not extremely fine will always be a drug on the market. It has to compete with noils, shoddy, and all other by-products of the wool manufacturing industry. Wool that is extremely fine, even if short, has a place in the manufacture of fine clothing, and it is hard to get shoddy and other waste fine enough to compete with it.

But there is plenty of this short, fine wool produced in Texas and other places where they shear the sheep twice a year. Sheep with fleeces that do not shear six pounds are in most cases living at the expense of other sheep that shear more.

This conclusion that there has been no improvement in wool since 1916, with the suspicion that there has been some deterioration, is rather disappointing because in the years just preceding 1916 new interest in wool production had been created by the United States Department of Agriculture and various leaders among the sheepmen who organized campaigns for better methods of packing to be followed up by better breeding. It looked as if the wool of the West was going to improve greatly, both in quality and quantity.

A good start was made, but it suddenly stopped and turned into a slight movement in the other direction. There is probably a cause for this. Anyone who is familiar with the present condition of the ram market in western states can see one reason for it. Managers of some range flocks that have been noted for years of good breeding have gone in for breeding their own crossbred rams, or buying cheap crossbred rams from neighboring flocks. Others use any kind of a ram at all, just so it is a ram. One can see blackface rams with horns in fairly large bands of sheep. In the old days they used to be the mark of a flock kept by an ignorant farmer. Bankers have set limits on prices that their customers can pay for rams. These are so low that the rams would be worth more for meat if they had been made wethers at the right time.

There is plenty of room for improvement, but the improvement will never come as long as this false economy in regard to rams exists. Now is a good time for the sheepmen to make plans for the future. A few years of good prices have enabled many of them to work into a position where they are solvent, and so to some extent can manage their business without too much direction from their creditors.

California Wool Growers Hold First Annual Wool Show

The first annual wool show held at the Branch College of Agriculture, Davis, California, is over and has been declared a success. About forty beautiful fleeces, representing all parts of the state and all grades of wool, were entered in the contest. The wool show was held as a side attraction to the California ram sale. The perpetual trophies given to the winners were all representative of the thoughtfulness and generosity of wool merchants, hotels, cooperative wool marketing agencies, and other concerns friendly to California wool growers.

Eugene Lyons of Orick, Humboldt County, California, went home with the "Lyons" share of the prizes. His entry which won the \$250.00 Palace Hotel trophy was a range-grown fleece from a Merino ewe, and would undoubtedly have found favor in the eyes of any Australian stud breeder. The fleece was almost snow white, with a pronounced crimp throughout the entire length of the staple, the crimp and whiteness running quite to the outside tip. The fleece was 68's to 70's in quality, very uniform and about two and three-fourths inches long. The shrinkage was estimated at 54 to 55 per cent, largely due to the grease, as the amount of dust was exceedingly light, though doubtless enough was present to account for more than half of the shrinkage.

Two other fleeces which attracted particular attention were the entries in the middle counties, medium wool class, of Dr. E. E. Brownell of San Francisco, and of A. T. Spencer of Cranmore. Both were three-eighths-blood strictly combing and both came from Romney-Rambouillet cross-bred ewes. The Brownell fleece was somewhat more uniform in diameter of fiber

and was awarded the blue, but both entries furnished the topic for a good deal of conversation.

Ed Gambrel of Ukiah won the San Francisco Wool Trade Association cup for the best ram fleece. His entry once adorned the back of a pure bred Delaine Merino ram. The fleece carried the typical green cast peculiar to such wool. Several of the winners donated their fleeces to the University for educational purposes.

Professor J. F. Wilson, wool specialist of the University of California,

the next annual convention of the California Wool Growers Association and will undoubtedly tend to arouse interest in the 1926 show.

Results of the First Annual Wool Show held by California Wool Growers Association at Davis, June 2 and 3

Northern Counties

Fine Wool

Northern California Wool Warehouse Company, perpetual trophy for best fine wool fleece from northern counties—won by:

Eugene Lyons, Orick, on American Merino range ewe fleece.

Second—Ed. Gambrel, Ukiah, on Delaine ram fleece.

Third—Eugene Lyons, on American Merino range ewe fleece.

Medium Wool

Northern California Wool Warehouse Company, perpetual trophy for best fine wool fleece from northern counties—won by:

Eugene Lyons, Orick—on grade Shropshire range ewe fleece.

Middle Counties

Fine Wool

J. W. Salz Wool Company, perpetual trophy for best fine wool fleece from middle counties—won by:

F. N. Bullard, Woodland—on Rambouillet fleece.

Second—Sam J. Howell, Red Bluff—on Rambouillet fleece.

Third—F. N. Bullard, Woodland—on Rambouillet fleece.

Medium Wool

Legallet Hellwig Norton Company, perpetual trophy for best medium wool fleece from middle counties—won by:

E. E. Brownell, Suisun.

Second—Spencer Ranch Company, Cranmore.

Third—Corriedale Sheep Company, Gridley.

Southern Counties

Fine Wool

E. H. Tyron, perpetual trophy for best fine wool fleece for southern counties—won by:

Lot 134, ewe fleece, Louis Pauley, Laws, California.

Second—Lot 87, ewe fleece, Pete Etchelet, La Grange, California.

Third—Lot 134, ram fleece, Louis Pauley, Laws, California.

Medium Wool

Western Meat Company, perpetual trophy for best medium wool fleece from southern counties—won by:

Walter Hubbard, Fresno.

Second—Walter Hubbard.

Coarse Wool

Golden West Hotel Trophy for best coarse wool fleece—won by:

Walter Hubbard, Fresno.

L. Kaussman Company, perpetual trophy



Trophies awarded in the recent California Wool Show. The cup at the left was awarded to Ed. Gambrel of Ukiah, California, for the best Merino ram fleece from a range flock. At the right is shown the Palace Hotel Perpetual Trophy, awarded for the best California fleece, and won this year by Eugene Lyons of Orick, California.

made the awards.

The wool show is to be an annual event. A \$650 loving cup has just been donated by the Palace Hotel as a perpetual trophy for next year's event. A ram's head in silver will be on each side of the cup and an etching of a sheep scene will also adorn it. This cup will probably be on exhibition at

for best coarse wool fleece from southern counties won by:

Walter Hubbard, Fresno.

Sweep Stakes

Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers perpetual trophy for best fine wool fleece—won by: Eugene Lyons, Orick.

Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers perpetual trophy for best medium wool fleece—won by: E. E. Brownell, Susium.

Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers perpetual trophy for best coarse wool fleece—won by: Walter Hubbard, Fresno.

San Francisco Wool Trade Association trophy for best ram fleece exhibited by owner of not less than 100 range ewe; Ed. Gambrel, Ukiah.

Palace Hotel perpetual trophy for best fleece of the show—won by: Eugene Lyons of Orick.

Laboratory Tests of Wool Shrinkage

A Method of Determining Shrinkage by Scouring Small Samples

By J. F. Wilson, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of California

Testing the shrinkage of wool by scouring an entire fleece or by scouring a five or ten-pound sample extracted from a large lot, involves considerable hand labor. At the wool laboratory of the University of California, where scouring is done in connection with official tests for the advanced registry of the California Rambouillet Breeders' Association, a small three bowl scouring vat was constructed in which entire fleeces were scoured. Six months' use of this apparatus showed that one man could scour at best three fleeces in a day and usually only two.

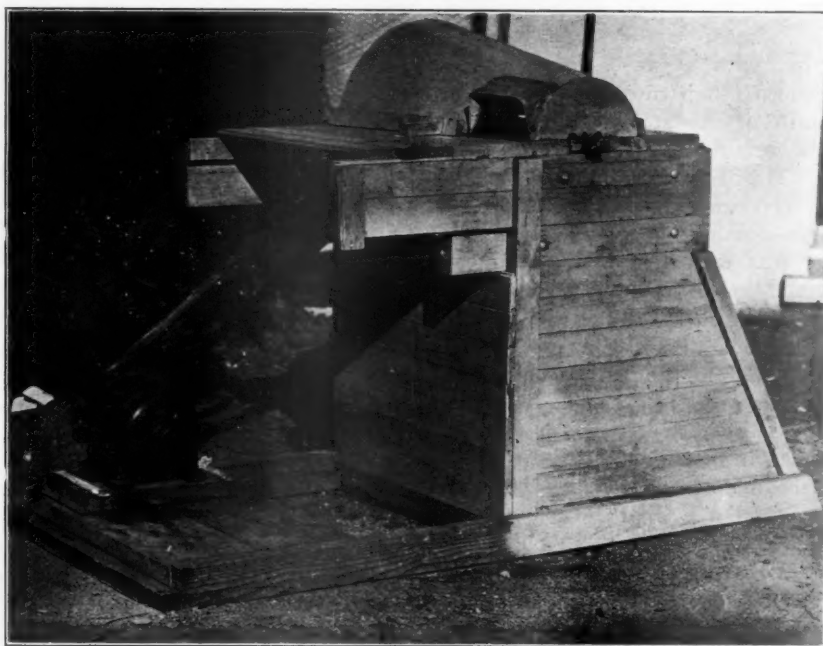
In an effort to expedite the work and reduce labor costs, it was determined to use only samples of the fleece instead of the entire fleece. Samples were taken by spreading the fleece out, weather side up, on an Australian skirter's table, separating it into neck, shoulders, sides, back, breech, belly, tags and miscellaneous. Each of these sorts was then weighed and the percentage of the entire fleece which the various sorts constituted was determined. A 500 gram sample was then taken made up of the same proportion of each sort as that sort constituted of the original fleece. The results were checked and the method was shown to be sufficiently accurate, but the time required to prepare the sample was so great as to offset the saving in the time required for scouring.

The fleece breaker shown herewith was then constructed and has been in successful operation ever since. It breaks up the fleece without breaking the fiber, opens the tips and locks and renders the wool much more open and lofty than origi-

nally. This enables the scouring liquor to penetrate thoroughly and quickly and enables the operator to do more satisfactory work with the sample than could be done by working with the entire fleece. At the same time the breaker removes the excess of dirt and sand and the fleece is made into a homogenous mixture so that any number of samples can be extracted, any one of which will represent the entire mass. By the use of the fleece breaker it is possible to obtain the shrinkage on from six to nine fleeces in one day, as compared with two or three where whole fleeces are scoured, and a large proportion of the heavy manual labor is eliminated.

When the fleece breaker is used, the

additional equipment necessary to do satisfactory work is very small indeed. The writer has used ordinary galvanized iron wash tubs with success. The sample is first placed in water, at a temperature of about 90 degrees F, to which a small amount of soda ash has been added. Here the wool is stirred thoroughly and agitated with a wooden paddle. It will not felt because there is no soap present. This first washing removes a large proportion of the dirt and makes unnecessary subsequent violent agitation of the wool in the soap solution. After washing in water the sample is transferred to a small wash tub which is perforated on the sides and bottom. The small tub is immersed in another slightly larger tub containing the scouring solution. The wool can thus be lifted out of the tub without necessitating putting the hands into the hot water. It is stirred gently for about five minutes, passed through a heavy, laundry-type wringer and transferred to a second tub of soap and soda. Most of the medium wools are ready for the rinse after washing in two "bowls" but the fine wools are usually put through a third tub. A temperature of about 125 degrees F is



Fleece breaker for preparation of samples for laboratory scouring. Designed by Prof. J. F. Wilson, University of California

maintained in each of the tubs where soap is used.

The fleece breaker is simple in principle. The cylinder which accomplishes the work is constructed in the shape of a truncated cone. The difference in diameter of the two ends of the cylinder causes approximately five times as much air blast at the large end as at the small end with the consequence that wool fed into the machine at the small end of the cylinder is transferred by suction to the large end and in travelling toward the large end to be blown out, the wool comes in contact with all of the teeth on the cylinder.

The lid of the machine, which fits over the cylinder, is of solid heavy sheet metal while the lower part of the cylinder housing is made of quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. The dust and sand knocked out by the cylinder are thrown through this screen and fall to the floor below. The lower housing is made removable in order that it can be taken out and washed free of grease occasionally.

While no record was kept of the actual cost of construction of the machine, the cost, including the three-quarter horsepower motor, should not exceed \$100. The only items used which might not be procurable anywhere are the shaft and two fan castings. These can be purchased for about \$4 from any company manufacturing grain separators or grain cleaners or from the Schmeiser Manufacturing Company, Davis, California.

Since the breaker removes considerable dirt from the fleece, it is necessary to take this loss into account. The fleece is weighed before going through the breaker and again immediately afterward. The shrinkage due to the action of the machine is then added to the shrinkage subsequently obtained through scouring the sample.

The record, when the fleece breaker is used, will appear as follows:

Ewe No. 415R.

Grease weight of fleece	15.4 lbs.
Loss in breaker	1.4 lbs.
Net grease weight	14.0 lbs.
Shrinkage from breaker	9%
Grease weight of sample	497.5 grams
Scoured weight of sample	224.2 grams
Shrinkage of sample	54.94%
Total shrinkage	63.94%
Calculated scoured wt. of fleece	5.55 lbs.

Overalls and Overseers

By P. H. Shallenberger

The May number of the National Wool Grower contains a fabric of exaggerations and contradictions regarding range conditions, purporting to come from a Mr. Tom Charles of New Mexico, but which is plainly, by its final paragraph, sent forth by the Department of Agriculture in its persistent campaign to get the grazing lands of the West under bureaucratic control.

He states that forty years ago New Mexico was a waving field of grass. We are further informed that sheepmen, by over-grazing, have made it a desert. Yet Mr. Charles sees a star of hope still shining, and concludes by saying that under Federal control similar to the forestry service former conditions can be restored and safeguarded. The characteristically high grass of New Mexico will wave again; the seven-inch rainfall will rise to thirty inches; the cactus will lose its thorns and the lizards and armadillos change to frogs and salmon.

It brings a smile to learn that New Mexico was ever a field of waving grass. It and its sister state of Arizona are naturally deserts. Irrigation has given them the only green spots they possess. The large stretches of waste land in those states can only be utilized by range live stock. In another paragraph Mr. Charles says that the annual rainfall is under ten inches, 90 per cent of this is unabsorbed and that there is 54 inches of evaporation. To compute how even a New Mexico sun can draw 54 inches of water by evaporation where only ten inches fall is beyond our arithmetical powers. A department bulletin informs us that dry farming is impossible where the rainfall drops below 16 inches. If sheep can utilize such a region, they are entitled to much credit and consideration. The Department of Agriculture, by waging a campaign for conservation in Roosevelt's time, and by loud cries that live stock were ruining the mountain forests, secured control of them for the now expensive forest service.

Now, when the hysteria is over we realize that nothing belonging to the people has really been conserved. More of their money has been spent and that is all. Forest fires are as numerous as ever. The cigarettes of government rangers start more fires than sheep herders ever did. If a fire is worth newspaper space, they run in a special train bearing one car of fire-fighters and four Pullmans containing press agents, photographers, stenographers and bureau-booster. Their favorite argument was that sheep destroyed the young trees and that without forests the snow could not be held on the mountain slopes. Forests outside the reserves are continually grazed by live stock yet the trees reproduce themselves the same as within the reserves. The great bodies of snow on our mountains lie either above timberline or in great drifts on exposed and wind-swept places. Such snow as is found in mountain forests is extremely light and yields but little water, compared to the hard-packed drifts in gulches and open spaces.

If the western sheep industry, with its various state organizations, does not immediately rouse itself to battle this greed for extension by the Department of Agriculture, the bureaucrats will repeat their success with the people of the East and Congress. We will soon find ourselves taking orders from a herd of new Federal badge-wearers. They do not aim merely at charging a rental, but they will regulate the movement of sheep from one range to another and will dictate the number of sheep any man can run. Alien authority is always obnoxious. Control over our ranges by eastern officials will be as hateful to us of the West as were the carpet-baggers to the reconstructed South or English landlords to the Irish.

We find Mr. Charles and his beloved bureau again shuddering, as in Pinchot's time at their old bugaboo of erosion and silt, for which sheep and cattle are said to be responsible. "It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity

of the situation." They prevent the great truth that erosion and silt form one of the earliest and greatest of the processes of nature by which the topography of our world has been formed. The fertility of the great Mississippi valley is due to the deposition of silt during the countless ages. The Egyptians built up the earliest civilization of this world on the silt of the Nile. It is a process that has gone on from the beginning of time and will never cease. It is a million years old where the domestic sheep is an hour old.

My ranch is at the southern end of the Bighorn Mountains. Recent oil drilling has demonstrated that I am farming on the top of over 3000 feet of silt from the tops of those mountains, washed down in Tertiary time, millions of years before sheep came to this earth to pick their scanty fare from its waste and inaccessible places. We can picture the ancient mastodon in that remote period waving his trunk at the last of the dinosaurs, and as he pointed to the first 2000 feet of the deposit, exclaiming, "It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation."

The thing to be feared is not the erosion of public lands but the erosion of public funds, by greedy bureaus and endless commissions. Like the English, we also have a Liberal Party. It is the party that is spending the taxpayer's money. The constant interference by government in all lines of business has become the greatest menace of the day. If the tendency is not checked, we will soon see 40 per cent of our people in overalls doing the work and 60 per cent in Federal uniforms telling them how to do it. We are facing all the evils of a highly centralized government interfering with every form of commercial and industrial activity. Every business man now has a Federal inspector at his elbow and a Federal sleuth at his heels.

The sheep industry has been the salvation of the West during the late years of depression. Had it not been for wool and oil almost every bank in the mountain states would have closed its doors. Sheep and oil, which

have thus maintained the solvency of the West when dirt-farming and the cattle business failed, have both endured the constant hostility of government, which seems anxious to destroy the very things that sustain us.

Cattlemen have appealed to the Department of Agriculture in vain. There has been an almost daily change of diagnosis and nostrums by the experts, but the old gentleman has at last expired in their operating room. Scarcely waiting to give their patient decent burial they are now ready to seize the sheep industry and choke it to death.

A facetious physician once said that an ideal patient would be a wealthy and healthy man with an incurable disease. Apparently the sheep industry is a prospect as such a patient. It has a fair possession of health and wealth. There is nothing wrong with it. Yet they can hope, if Congress decrees it, to doctor and bleed us while life lasts. Many cattlemen, forced entirely out of the business, are now, by the aid of their bankers, hoping to recoup their fortunes by entering the sheep business on a small scale. If government interference is allowed to wreck the sheep business it will not only close our banks but will close the door of hope on many a bankrupt rancher who views it as his only way out of the mire of debt.

While there may be some difference of opinion as to the efficiency of the forestry bureau (which is to serve as a pattern for the contemplated bureau of range control), and a question as to whether they have done much beyond spending money and increasing their own powers, there can be no doubt as to their attitude toward stockmen. These prejudices apparently are part of their official instructions. A bureau of range control would be charged with the same fulminate of animosity. Their favorite line of abuse is to call us pirates, depredators, and scavengers of the public domain. We, at least, make our own money, and we make it through much toil, exposure and personal privation. We do not prey on the public treasury. We are not parasites on the back of the taxpayer.

Our haunts are the bad-lands, the barren buttes and the trackless mountains. We cannot steal much where so little exists.

We, of the sheep wagon and the tepee tent are the true conservationists; not those of the swivel chair and the Pullman car who are spending the people's money. We have taken the most waste and sterile portions of our continent and learned, with the help of the hardy and tireless sheep, how to extract from them a meager but an honest living. Amid a hundred discouragements we are always hoping that despite blizzards, drouth, coyotes and bureaus we can yet accumulate something to cheer the wintry hour of age.

NEW CONTEST IN INTERNATIONAL SHEEP CARLOAD SHOW

A new departure in the sheep carload show at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 28 to December 5, will be a contest for carloads of lambs out of grade range ewes by registered rams of any one distinct breed. The ewes must have grazed in 1924, west of the 98 degree of longitude, but the lambs can be fed anywhere and without any restrictions as to feeds. They must have been dropped on or after February 1, 1925. Prizes of \$250, \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25 will be awarded the five best carloads exhibited in this new class.

President John Clay of the International Live Stock Exposition announces that he will again offer a special prize of \$250 to be awarded to the grand champion carload of sheep or lambs of the entire show, and that Armour & Company, Swift & Company, and Wilson & Company, will each donate \$50 to be divided \$75, \$50 and \$25 between the three next best carloads as special awards.

Three thousand rams of the different breeds will be assembled at the Union Stock Yards, Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 31 and September 1 and 2, for sale by auction. The high merit of the offerings insures an opportunity to make good selections.

How Can We Improve the Livestock Industry in Idaho

An Address to the Twenty-first Convention of the Idaho Bankers Association

By T. C. Bacon, President of the Idaho Wool Growers Association

In the opening of his address, Mr. Bacon discussed the relation of live stock to other Idaho industries, showing conclusively that the state's agriculture must always be mainly dependent upon the raising of alfalfa and the feeding of it to live stock. The impressive need of a large sheep population to consume forage grown on timber lands and thereby prevent fire losses was shown from the history of the state's sheep industry and the record of fire losses before and after the adoption of the plan of grazing in the forests.

In discussing the necessity for improving the position of the live-stock industry by reduction in present items of expense and through greater efficiency in marketing, Mr. Bacon said in part:

"It does not seem likely that we can increase our gross receipts very much, and the only way we can add to our profits is by cutting down the present expense of operation and fighting every increase in costs.

This is our chief reason for making the fight on the raise in the forest service fees. These fees have been raised practically 100 per cent five different times since the Forest service was started in 1905. We want your help in putting the livestock industry on a better footing.

USE OF NATIONAL FORESTS FOR RECREATION

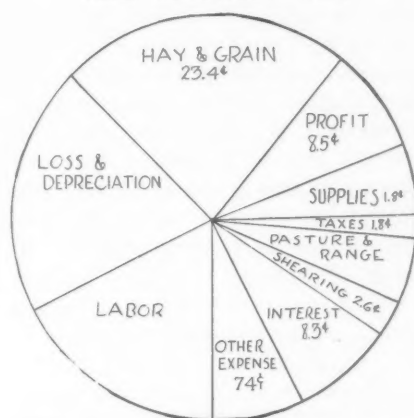
"This brings me to a discussion of a serious menace to the livestock industry from another source, and that is playgrounds for the public. This is largely due to propaganda put forth by the forest service.

"The tourists in the National Forests are beginning to gravely affect the livestock industry. In Oregon the conflict between tourists and sheepmen is making itself felt by a move on the part of influential men and tourists' organizations to close certain areas to grazing and to create more national parks. As a result of such a move, in one forest alone, the Des Chutes, application for allotments for 13,000 head of sheep was turned down this year. In California, use of the Angeles National Forest by tourists is rapidly closing the forest for grazing purposes. Many canyons which in the past have been used by stockmen are now being used as camp grounds. But 3000 head of cattle and horses will be permitted in the Angeles National for the coming season. Grazing of sheep is prohibited.

"The chief forester says in his annual report, 'the tourist is the greatest menace to the timber there is. The fires he starts annually destroy more than all other methods combined.'

"Let me refer you to the chief forester's annual report for 1924. He proudly points to

How the Idaho Sheepman's Gross Income Dollar Was Divided in 1924



The Idaho Association's Report of 1924 expenses Based on Data Covering 123,000 Range Ewes

Outlay per Head	
Hay and Grain	\$2.380
Labor	1.740
Supplies	.593
Pasture and Range	.546
Shearing	.261
Taxes	.180
Interest	.848
Loss and Depreciation	2.000
Other Expenses	.755

TOTAL COST PER HEAD.....\$9.300

Receipts Per Head	
From Wool	\$ 3.16
From Lambs	7.01

TOTAL RECEIPTS.....\$10.17
Less Cost Per Head.....9.30

NET PROFIT PER HEAD.....\$0.87

	Wool	Mutton
Cost Per Lb.	\$0.337	0.1040
Selling Price	0.369	0.1138
Profit	0.032	0.0098

Weight of Lambs. Lbs.	69.80
Weight of Fleece	8.56
Per Cent Lambs Matured	88.30
Wool Profit Per Ewe	0.27
Mutton Profit Per Ewe	0.60

TOTAL PROFIT PER EWE.....\$0.87
Per Cent of Expense to Wool.....31.1
Per Cent of Expense to Lambs.....68.9

TOTAL.....100.0
Committee of Cost Production
Idaho Wool Growers Association.
W. R. Barber, (Chairman).

the ten million tourists that have been entertained upon the forests and asks for \$40,000,000 appropriation to build roads so that he can entertain them. He claims that the tourist traffic is becoming a major function of the forest service. This bureau is straying far afield when it makes itself a large social organization whose major function is the entertainment of many millions of tourists.

"These visitors were all entertained at no expense to themselves. There is no fee charged and yet the chief forester claims that they are the greatest existing menace to our fast diminishing forests because of the fire hazards due by their carelessness.

"The livestock man, on the contrary, who pioneered this country and who has paid taxes to open up the roads, is charged a fee many times the cost of administration in order to make this hospitality possible. As one of you bankers expressed it not long ago—that is one of the great troubles with the livestock industry today. It is paying for a lot of things from which it is deriving no direct benefit. It is paying its way—it expects to pay its way. But in order that the forest service may make a showing; in order that tourists may be entertained free; in order to promote a lot of side issues with which it has nothing to do, it is being taxed many times the cost of administration.

"Any bunch of people who have the time to take long vacations to tour the forests, should be able to pay a fee that would cover the expense of administering that end of the business.

"We have no desire to destroy the forest service or its organization. We all admit that the range is better off and that the interests of the public are probably better protected since the forest service has come into existence, but we do want some of the glaring evils which have sprung up within the forest service remedied.

FOREST GRAZING LANDS

"The forest service has swallowed whole the theory which was the particular hobby of the late Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, from Iowa, that the public domain is public property belonging as equally to the people of the east, as it does to those who live here, and that the stockman of the middle west who must own all his land is at a great disadvantage in competing with the 'favored few' of us who live here where we can use that great public resource, the open range. As a matter of fact it costs more to produce a head of stock on the range than it does on the ranch.

"After they decided to charge as much for grazing on the national forests as was charged for continuous private leases, in order to arrive at a correct commercial basis for charging, the forest service made a survey of what the private lands were renting for in the vicinity of the forests and established fees which they thought would put the rents of the forest on the same basis. But the value of private leases in Idaho is largely dependent on the surrounding free range. In comparing the rental value of privately owned grazing lands, the forest service did not take into account the unappropriated, unreserved public domain of many million acres, which is used solely for grazing, and

(Continued on Page 39.)

REDUCTIONS IN FOREST GRAZING PERMITS IN ARIZONA

The Value of Ten-year Permits—Arizona Wool Growers to Appeal to Secretary of Agriculture

The proposed reduction in sheep grazing permits on Arizona forests was the subject of discussion during a three-session meeting on May 23 between Arizona wool growers and Chief Forester Greeley and local forest service officials. Colonel Greeley announced a modification of the extent of the reductions previously proposed to be effective in 1925, which, it was claimed, were made necessary by overgrazing of the range and damage to pine seedlings. It was claimed by the Chief Forester that the reductions as now proposed were mainly required on account of the overgrazed condition of the range, this factor being 70 per cent responsible for the present move, while reforestation considerations were only about 30 per cent responsible for the present decision. On the Tusayan Forest the modified proposal calls for a reduction in 1926 of 18 per cent on cattle and 22 per cent on sheep. On the Coconino, the reductions are 17 per cent and 30 per cent, and on the Sitgreaves, 6 per cent on cattle and 19 per cent on sheep.

At the close of the meeting, it was found still to be the opinion of the wool growers present that the range conditions attributed by the forest officials to overgrazing were really due to a succession of seasons below normal rainfall in Arizona. It was also argued that sufficient areas now reserved in which grazing is not allowed, were available and could be utilized for the carrying of stock which might be removed from allotments now in use, in an effort to permit the recovery of the range which the officials claim can be secured through reduction in the numbers of stock grazed. The sentiment favored taking an appeal from the Chief Forester's ruling to the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the course of the discussion at

Flagstaff, it was found that the ten-year grazing permits being issued this year on some forests do not guarantee the holders a limitation of 20 per cent upon reductions during the life of the permit. The new regulation provides that in cases in which reductions as high as 10 per cent are made during the first five years of the permit, no further reductions will then be made for purposes of range protection. However, the only limit upon the amount of the reduction for range protection during the first five or the second five years is the judgment of the officials as to requirements for range protection.

The following from the discussions on the value of ten-year permits is of interest:

Greeley: The ten-year term proposition was worked out with the stockmen who agreed with us in the revision of the grazing regulations on this basis. The government was prepared to give ten-year range leases but at the beginning of the ten-year period we were to determine the carrying capacities of these allotments just as closely as we could and we were to issue the ten-year permits on the basis of that carrying capacity. Without knowing in advance what is going to happen in ten years we had to keep our hands free to make cuts for range protection if we found them unavoidable. Stockmen accepted that as a fair proposition. The regulations which were carefully gone over carry that proviso that the government reserves the right to make cuts where it is necessary. I can't start here or in Oregon or Colorado to waive that provision of the Secretary's regulation and that's why I can't make an absolute commitment. We are going just as far in that direction as we possibly can. We have sized this up in a dry period and we are basing these cuts on what we think necessary to make the carrying capacity right for the next ten years. We are not going to change the carrying capacity during the ten years unless we are forced to. If after six or seven years we should have a serious situation, the head of the Forest Service would be in a very poor position if he said I can do nothing about it because I sewed this up seven years ago and can't touch it.

Charlebois: That proviso bothers me.

Greeley: And yet you will have a better instrument to take to your banker.

Herbert Babbitt: What is the difference in the ten-year permit and the annual permit?

Greeley: On the basis of range protection there is no difference. On the basis of distribution there is a great difference. The ten-year system provides that there cannot be any cuts for distribution in ten years and if there have been cuts for range protection up to ten per cent there will be no cuts for distribution.

Tom Brown: I would rather have an annual permit.

Greeley: As far as the ten-year permit is concerned it is just as easy to increase the number of stock as it is under the annual permit. The ten-year permit gives you a minimum.

In the statements quoted above, the Chief Forester refers to the conference held in Denver in June, 1923, between the committee of six stockmen and the forest officials for the discussion of the final form of the grazing regulations. In justice to the committee, it should be stated that during the Denver meeting, there was no anticipation or understanding that permits then in use would be seriously reduced in advance of the change to the ten-year system. It was also understood by the stockmen that reductions of as much as 10 per cent in five years would be very rare and improbable. The action of the forest officials in reducing the number of live stock in advance of issuing ten-year permits has not been in harmony with the plan which the stockmen's committee understood was contemplated by the forest officials.



A CORRECTION

The Hampshires shown in the picture above secured the top price for range rams, \$110 each, at the sale held at Davis, California, on June 2. They were registered yearlings, owned and bred by Mr. Alex F. Johnson of Dixon, California. In the report of the California Ram Sale as it appeared in the June issue of the Wool Grower, these rams are listed as stud rams instead of registered range rams.

Evils of Federal Control of Range---A Solution

By Thomas Cooper

The problem of range control or disposal is the most important one before stockmen today.

Several bills have been proposed. One sponsored and approved by former Secretary Wallace was printed in the National Wool Grower, issue of June, 1923; Senate Bills 2325 and 4070 were introduced at Washington by Senator Phipps of Colorado, but were not reported upon by the committee on public lands.

These three bills are very similar, probably emanating from the same source; at least they indicate that the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are agreed on a division of authority in governmental land matters, the Department of Agriculture to retain the national forests and the Secretary of the Interior to administer what is left of the public domain.

In accordance with this understanding, Senate bill 4076, introduced by Senator Phipps, last winter, was designed to correct evils that are supposed to be inherent to the livestock industry. This bill would affect, and in my opinion, very seriously injure and retard the livestock industry of these western states. Very few stockmen had any knowledge that such legislation was pending. It is certain that this bill, which would affect the lives and prosperity of a large portion of our people in the West, was introduced without considering or consulting the people most vitally concerned.

The livestock interests are entitled to a full and complete hearing before any legislation as drastic and sweeping in its proposed objects as the Phipps bill is made a law. We are thankful that Congress did not pass this pernicious measure. Before the next Congress convenes, I hope stockmen are brought to a full realization of the serious import of this species of legislation.

Inasmuch as the Phipps bill, S. 4076, failed to pass, analysis or discussion

of it is unnecessary, only as its general principles may be applied or incorporated in some other bill.

Briefly, the most serious objection to S. 4076, and I presume it will be true of any other measure the same interests may introduce, is that power granted the Secretary of the Interior is unlimited, as it grants to him absolute power to control practically all of the public domain of the West. It would bring the livestock interests, in so far as the use of the public domain is concerned, directly under the control of a public official who could not be expected to be familiar with the conditions of the livestock industry in the West and its needs and its numerous difficulties.

It is perhaps fortunate that the Forest Bureau decided to put grazing permits on a commercial basis at this particular time. It gives stockmen an idea what to expect when the entire public domain is administered by a similar bureau.

I never attended a stockmen's convention, that I recall, that did not adopt a resolution protesting against some ruling of the Forestry Bureau. The pages of the livestock magazines generally contain letters from subscribers complaining of the attempt to raise fees and against what they allege to be unfair rules. This will always be true as long as the stockmen have no voice in making the rules by which they are to be governed.

After the public domain has passed into the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, in so far as your business activities are concerned, you will be governed by rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary. Your right to the proud boast that you are an independent American will no longer be true.

Our Congress and other branches of our government, in existence when the Constitution was adopted, have their duties and powers defined and limited by the Constitution. Bureaus creat-

ed by Congress usurp powers Congress never intended them to have. It is our duty as American citizens to resist strenuously every attempt of the bureaucrats to make this nation a bureaucracy instead of a representative democracy. Americans prefer to be governed by officials in whose election they participate.

I have given the range problem a good deal of thought and my conclusions are that there can be no real nor permanent solution of the range. If the government is sincere in its desire to place the livestock industry upon a safe, stable and permanent basis, they will sell the remaining public domain to the stockmen using it. All the best agricultural lands of our nation have been given to the settlers absolutely free or at a very nominal price. Our very best grazing lands have been given away absolutely free in 640-acre grazing homesteads. It is generally conceded by even those who were responsible for this colossal blunder, that it has failed to accomplish the purpose intended. Our government has been offering the people this range absolutely free in 640-acre tracts for more than eight years, and the patents contain no restrictions as to grazing or any other use the owner may care to make of the land.

That there is any public domain is due to the fact that intending settlers discovered it was impossible to exist on these lands.

Stockmen are the only people capable of putting these lands to any profitable use. The great agricultural states of the Mississippi Valley can produce all the cereals we can ever consume. Cattle and sheep are as indispensable as agriculture. Statesmen and economists recognize this fact; yet all of the attempts of Congress to dispose of the public domain have been along agricultural lines, although the farmers, in real agricultural states, are in a deplorable condition, due largely to over-production.

Many stockmen, who favor the purchase plan are fearful that the government would ask an exorbitant price for range lands. I am unable to comprehend how they could consistently do this, as I have already shown the really valuable land has been given away. This worthless, undesirable remnant that nobody wants or can use but the stockmen should be sold to the stockmen using it, for from five to fifty cents per acre, the government retaining mineral rights, and upon an amortization plan of payment. Range conditions vary so much in the different states, and even within the same state there is a great variation in the character and value of range land.

In most of our western states there is an unjust and arbitrary valuation of grazing lands for purposes of taxation. If this purchase plan should become a reality, it would establish an indisputable basis of values and states could not legally assess lands for more than their known value. While it would reduce the value of grazing lands for purposes of taxation, it would very materially increase the revenues of the states, because all the lands within their borders, except forests and national parks, would soon be assessed and taxes paid thereon.

This question is one that not only concerns the stockmen, but will affect every citizen in our public states. Under any plan of Federal ownership and control there is no possibility of any more land going in to private ownership. Any increase in wealth would necessarily have to be in our cities. Individual ownership would knit the stockmen and his heirs to these barren lands where they would continue to convert waste into wealth, contributing to the maintenance of our cherished American institutions.

To mention all of the advantages that stockmen would have in owning their range would require more space than an article like this permits. In a few years all of their ranges would be fenced and many other improvements of a permanent nature could be built that would increase the safety and sta-

bility of the business, besides adding very materially to the taxable wealth of our states.

I am convinced Congress will enact legislation intended to solve this range problem. It is therefore imperative that we get together and evolve some plan upon which we can agree and go before Congress at its next session and propose a definite plan of legislation that will protect and safe-guard our interests.

There are a great many articles ap-

pearing in our livestock magazines that contain many misleading, and in many instances, statements that are absolutely false, intending, no doubt, to create sentiment in favor of some bureaucratic form of control.

I urge and trust every stockman will give this subject of range control the serious thought it merits—look at it from your own personal point of view. What is true of your condition is, in a measure, true of the rest of the country.

Governmental Relation to Range Use

The more I study this problem of range control the more convinced I am that the Government has no business with the public domain beyond providing a system of control during the period necessary for securing a satisfactory transfer from public to private ownership. I do not attempt to speak with authority on the subject—I merely voice my views as being the impressions of an average surnburnt, woodtick - bitten, rain - in - the - face stockman.

I believe the Government's proper function in relation to the range is that of teacher rather than landlord. Why shouldn't I have just as exclusive possession of the range I must use as of my home ranch? Has Uncle Sam any more reason to tell me where to head in at with regard to my range than my farm?

The Government, through the Bureau of Forestry, has conducted a series of experiments to determine the best methods of preserving the forage productiveness of our public lands and of rebuilding worn-out ranges. The results of years of investigation are offered to any who are interested. As yet the application of a scientific system of range management rests chiefly in the hands of forest officials who have done much to educate stockmen in the most economical use of their resources.

However, in order that men may take hold of enlightened methods of doing business it is essential that they have assurance of enjoying the profits

to be gained thereby. In other words, if a man is to take good care of a fig tree he must know that the figs will be his. Otherwise he will simply strip the branches in utter disregard of his own future interests, to say nothing of those of others. Just so the stockman goes on to public range with the sole purpose of grabbing what he can without thought of another year.

In any discussion of the relative merits of public and private ownership, the great desideratum is to secure the most thorough application of sound economic principles. Yet there is involved in the range question another matter worth consideration—a matter of fundamental justice to thousands of property owners in the grazing area. As others have said, from the beginning the value of adjacent range has been read into the value of the actual holdings of the ranchman, and this augmented value has received tacit recognition in financial circles everywhere. Yet it receives no legal recognition, and the range lands which determine the market price of a farm or ranch may be invaded by homesteaders, prospectors or transient stockmen, against whom the owner has no recourse. The Government should establish his rights in such appurtenant territory, either by leasing it or selling it to him; preferably the latter, because, as it can be of more use to him than to anyone else, he should own it outright and be responsible for its care.

The Government invests its foresters

with an authority which is absolute within its reserves. Minor officials make and enforce regulations, restrict and penalize at will. Exercising sovereign power over the public domain, they can effectively safeguard the ranges for the benefit of stockmen. Yet the desirability of this form of control, beyond the time of educating stockmen in a proper system of range management and to guard the period of transition from public to private ownership, is open to serious question. It is the communistic policy exemplified in Russian soviet administration coming squarely up against our American ideals. Government compulsion, to quote Herbert Hoover, is an implement for the stopping of wrong doing, but as a method of building up any kind of human activity, it can never hold its own against enlightened self-interest. To push the range livestock industry, or any other, to its highest development, the forces of individual enterprise and energy must be liberated. When a man handles his stock on his own range, he does so with an eye to the most profitable use of that range and to that end he will seek out and employ all the knowledge available.

The protection of the forests whose growth is not produced and harvested within the span of a lifetime, and of the watersheds whose destructive exploitation by a few is a menace to all seems essentially the responsibility of the Government. But the protection of the range most vitally concerns the stockman who uses it. He is the man who can manage it most economically. And he will do it when he knows he can do it for his own advantage.

Even in the case of the erosion peril on the high watersheds, individual control of the range will secure the best good, I believe. Under the regime of private ownership economic pressure will quickly force stockmen to adopt grazing methods insuring maximum forage yields. This is the best preventive of erosion. Glynn Bennion.

Benmore, Utah.

ENTRIES FOR THE TENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL RAM SALE

August 31, September 1-2, 1925

Union Stock Yards, Salt Lake City, Utah

RAMBOUILLETS	Single Stud Rams	Stud Rams	Yearling Range Rams	
	No. Head	25 Head	25 Head	
Briggs, Wm. Dixon, California	3	5	25	
Bullard Bros. Woodland, California	3	5	40	
Candland W. D. (Sons) Mt. Pleasant, Ut.	5	5	50	
Clark & Co., Buhl, Idaho		5	25	
Cunningham Sh. Co., Pendleton, Ore.			100	
Day Farms Co. Parowan, Utah	5	5	25	
Gillett Sh. Co., Castleford, Idaho	2	5	26	
Grand Canyon Sh. Co., Williams Ariz.			160	
Hansen W. S. Collinston, Utah	2	3		
Hansen E. East Garland, Utah			12	
King Bros., Laramie, Wyoming	5	5	25	
Madsen John K. Mt. Pleasant, Utah	5	5	50	
Marsden L. N. Parowan, Utah	3	5	10	
Marsden, Wm., Parowan, Utah	1	5		
Magleby, J. E., Monroe	1	4		
Merritt G. N., & Son, Woodland, Calif.	3		19	
Michealsen, C. D., Gunnison, Utah	3	5	25	
Millar Wm., Mt. Pleasant	4	5	10	
Moran, J., Starbuck, Washington		5	50	
Neilson, F. J., Mt. Pleasant, Utah	3	5	25	
No. Canyon Sh. Co., Bountiful, Utah	2	5	25	
Pendleton, W. C., Parowan, Utah	3	5	25	
Pendleton, W. W. Parowan, Utah		5		
Quealy Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.	4	5	50	
Seely, John H. Co., Mt. Pleasant, Utah	5	5	50	
Truscott, Chas., Mt. Pleasant, Utah	1	5		
U. S. Sheep Exp. Station, Dubois, Idaho	1	5	25	
University of Ill., Champaign, Idaho	3			
University of Idaho	2	5	5	
Stud Ewes: Candland, 5; Gillett 6; Madsen 8; Quealy 20.				
Lincolns				
Patrick, J. H., Ilderton, Canada	5	5	25	
Cotswolds				
Patrick, J. H.	5	10	15	
Neil, J. H., Delta, Utah	5	10		
Ball, O., Rigby, Idaho	5	50		
Corriedales				
U. S. Sheep Exp. Station	2	5		
Panamas				
Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho			50	
Suffolks				
Blastock, Robt., Filer, Idaho	1	6		
Patrick, J. H.	5	10		
University of Idaho	2			
Neil, J. H.	5	10		
Columbias				
U. S. Sheep Exp. Station	1	5		
HAMPSHIRE	Single Stud Rams	Pens Registered Stud Rams	Yearling Range Rams	Ram Lambs
	No. Head	No. Head	25 Head	25 Head
Ballard, J. E., Weiser, Idaho		6	25	25
Blastock, Robt. S., Filer, Idaho	3	10	25	25
Craner, J. J., Corrinne, Utah			50	
Finch, H. L. Soda Springs, Idaho	3	10	60	
Howland, Chas., Cambridge	2	10	50	50
Knollin Hansen Co., Soda Springs			25	75
Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.				25
McClure, S. W., Bliss, Idaho	5			75
Mt. Haggin L. S. Co., Anaconda, Mont.	5	10	25	75
Nebeker, J. & Son, Stockton, Utah		10	50	
Polo Ranch, Big Horn, Wyo.		5	25	75
Thomson, S., Filer, Idaho			12	
Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho	5	10		
Meuleman, Gus				50
Turner, W. F., Nampa, Idaho	1		10	
University of Idaho	2			
Blastock 50 yearling ewes.				
Crossbreds (Suffolk-Hampshires)				
Laidlaw & Brockie				25
Blastock, Robt. 20 yearling ewes.			10	

CALIFORNIA LAMB SHIPMENT RECORD

During the three months' period, March 15 to June 9, 325,000 California lambs, both live and dressed, were shipped from points in that state to central and eastern markets. Of the total number of live lambs shipped during this period, 254,000, 1,800 single-deck carloads were handled by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. At the opening of the shipping season, the company promised a fourteen-hour service from Roseville, California, to Sparks, Nevada, and a thirty-four-hour service from Sparks to Ogden, Utah. A check at the close of the season showed that they had not only kept their promise, but had given better service by two hours in most instances.

Shipments of dressed lambs during the period indicated totaled 75,800. These were shipped in express refrigerator cars with a four-day train service from Los Angeles to New York. To insure this fast delivery, the refrigerator cars were coupled to the best through passenger train out of Los Angeles.

W. P. Wing.

COLORADO MIGRATORY LAW HELD VOID

Two years ago the General Assembly of Colorado passed a law imposing a tax on sheep being driven into Colorado from neighboring states for temporary grazing. Being taken to the supreme court, the law was declared unconstitutional. In an attempt to overcome this difficulty, another law was enacted by the legislature in session last winter, providing for inspection of cattle and sheep driven across the state line for grazing in Colorado, and for the payment of a fee for this service. Owners of a band of sheep from Wyoming were arrested for not complying with the law. The case was tested in the county court of Moffat County, and the new law has now likewise been held to be in violation of the constitution.

It is expected that the case will be appealed.—The Proudcer.

RANCHMEN'S ROUNDUP AT SONORA (TEXAS)

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station announces that the first annual Ranchmen's Roundup will be held at the Ranch Experiment Station, which is located in Sutton and Edwards Counties, approximately twenty-six miles south of Sonora, Texas, on the Sonora-Rocksprings highway, August 11 and 12.

The Ranch Experiment Station of the A. & M. College of Texas, which is operated under the directorship of Dr. B. Youngblood, was established by a state legislative enactment in 1915. Active research projects covering sheep and goat diseases, shearing sheep once and twice a year, wool and mohair grading and scouring, animal breeding, and range carrying capacity studies have been under way for several years. Specialists in active charge of these projects will report the results of the several more important ones to the visitors upon that occasion.

Everyone, including stockmen and business men and their families, is invited to be in attendance at this meeting. Arrangements are now being perfected to handle the large number of visitors who will be present. The sheep and goat raisers residing in the vicinity of the Station will co-operate in serving a free chevon barbecue at noon the first day of the meeting.

Excellent camping facilities will be available near the Ranch Station headquarters and visitors should bring their cots and bedding with them when they come. Provisions, or meals, can be purchased on the ground at reasonable prices.

An interesting program has been arranged that includes a number of prominent Texans, Texas Agricultural Experiment Specialists, and out-of-state sheep and wool experts. Among the latter, Mr. John A. Hill, wool specialist, and Dean and Director of the University of Wyoming Agricultural College and Experiment Station, is a recognized expert on "Wool" and "Culling of Range Flocks for In-

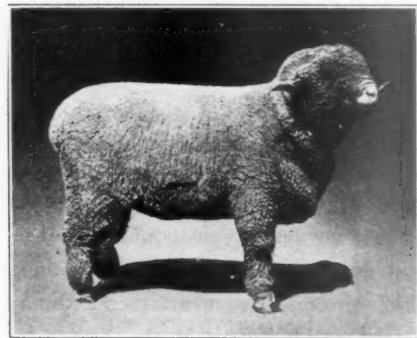
creased Wool Production." Mr. D. A. Spencer, Animal Husbandman in charge of Sheep and Goat Investigations, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will report on the several phases of the sheep and wool investigations which have been under way at the United States Range Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, during the past several years. President H. L. Kent of the New Mexico State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts will be in attendance and will probably discuss range studies under way at the New Mexico College.

Arrangements have already been perfected with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture whereby a number of entertaining and educational motion pictures will be shown during the evening of the first day's meeting. Other entertainment features, including baseball or polo and so forth, will be announced later. A committee of Sutton and Edwards County ranchmen is co-operating with the Texas Experiment Station officials in arranging for the entertainment of the visitors.

J. M. Jones.

Chief of Division Range Animal Husbandry, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

A new subscriber to the National Wool Grower is always appreciated. If you know of any sheepmen in your vicinity who are not now receiving it, please send us their names and we will send them a sample copy.



The Highest-priced Rambouillet Ram at the Recent California Sale. Sold by the University of California to F. N. Ballard.

The Wool Sack

LONDON WOOL AUCTION, JULY 7

Reports cabled from London at the close of the reopening of the wool selling on July 7 stated that Merino wools were bought freely by Continental mills at prices fully equal to those paid in May. American buyers were not participating. There was a large attendance of buyers from European countries.

Scoured cross-breds remained steady in price, while there was a decline of ten per cent on the day's offerings in scoured Merinos, as compared with the closing event of May. Greasy medium cross-breds were steady.

WESTERN WOOL DOINGS

The few sales of range wools closed in June were significant. A clip of 70,000 pounds near San Francisco was taken at 47½ cents by the Lafayette Worsted, one of the most active buyers in the West this year. Forty-four and forty-five cents were paid for Idaho and Utah home stored clips.

Boston quotations moved upward materially, and the western deals reflected the trade's expectations of higher prices in the near future. The only sale of warehoused wools reported during the month was 50,000 pounds of quarter-blood clothing class at 47 cents by the Pacific Cooperative at Portland. This sale was materially higher than any quotations published at the time, and Manager Ward states what the real condition of the market can only be known by those who are directly in touch with the buyers.

On June 11 the Kerrville, Texas, pool of 1,200,000 pounds was purchased at sealed bid sale by Jeremiah Williams & Co. Unsuccessful bidders estimated that the price paid was \$1.30 clean, landed Boston, for the twelve months' wools. A few days later 210,000 pounds was obtained in the San Angelo sale by five firms at a reported price equal to \$1.20 clean, landed Boston.

Forty-eight cents, in the grease, was paid on June 30 in the second sealed bid sale of the Wool Growers Central Storage Co., at San Angelo.

WOOL CONSUMPTION HIGHER IN MAY

Wool consumed in May was 5 per cent more than in May of last year, according to reports made by 553 of the mills in the United States to the Department of Commerce. The May consumption of 38,246,404 pounds is less than for April, but the decline from April to May is not so large as in 1924.

That recent inactivity in the wool market was not mainly due to lack of trade and shutting down of machinery is shown by the fact that consumption in the first five months of this year is only seven and a half million pounds, or 3.3 per cent less than in the first five months of last year.

The wool going into use for carpets

was less than in either April or May of last year, though the five months consumption of this grade is 10 per cent more than last year.

The total of foreign wool in May consumption was 20,481,000 pounds, as compared to 17,764,000 of domestic.

Cloth looms were less active in May than in April or May of last year, though carpet looms had 19 per cent greater activity than last year. Cards were occupied in May to 86.2 per cent of maximum single shift capacity, which was 2 per cent less than in April, this being accounted for by some mills as due to increased use of silk substitute materials for mixing with wools. Woolen spindles were 85.2 per cent occupied, a loss of 2 per cent in the month, but a gain of 2.5 per cent over the same month of last year. Worsted spindles were only 54 per cent busy, a loss of 6 per cent from the April report, and 2.7 per cent below twelve months ago.

The Boston Wool Market

By Henry A. Kidder

The outstanding features of the wool situation during the past month have been the speculative buying in Ohio and other fleece wool sections of the Middle West, and similar operations in Texas, all at high prices; and on the other hand, the tremendous interest shown in the coming openings of the July auctions in London and Australia. Though American buyers are not likely to buy more than a small percentage of what wool is to be offered, either in England or in the Antipodes, the effect upon the wool market on this side is tremendous. In fact, some assert that the effect is all out of proportion to the volume of American purchases.

To revert to the salient market features, and take up those nearer home first, it is only necessary to look at the primary markets in Ohio and in Texas, to see how sharp has been the recovery from the depression of April

and May. The fleece wool market in the Middle West opened with the better wools selling at around 35 cents to the farmer, and it looked for a time as though considerable wool would be secured at that figure. Perhaps that might have been the result but for the action of the buyers themselves, who rushed into the Middle West in larger numbers than ever before known to operate in that country in a single season, and were literally bidding up the market upon themselves.

As this is written the going prices in Ohio for all good wools is not less than 50 cents, the bulk of the recent sales having been at that figure. A few choice clips have been bought at 52 cents in the best fine wool sections in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. As Ohio was reported to have been fully 80 per cent sold or in the pools soon after the middle of June, with buying still going on briskly, the

possibility of doing a heavy business in that state is rapidly dwindling.

Some very funny stories are in circulation here regarding what was done in the fleece wool sections. In some places two or three times as many buyers were combing the Ohio towns than had ever been seen there before at the same time. Some concerns with plenty of capital but no buying organization in that county, are said to have roped in anybody that seemed available and that was willing to buy wool—drug clerks, storekeepers or anybody else that could be induced to accept an agency and with substantial funds in hand to go after the wool. In one case, it is said that seven buyers were after the same farmer's wool within two hours, not knowing that it had previously been sold to still another buyer. These cases are believed to be typical, and are only quoted to show the eagerness of eastern buyers for wool and the unusual methods adopted to secure it.

Naturally, the result of all this competition was to lead the farmers to have an exaggerated idea of the value of their clips. Many of them took the attitude that it would be better to sit back and let the buyers bid against each other until it became apparent the limit had been reached. Those who had been standing out for 50 cents for their wool from the first were able to say, "I told you so." As suggested a month ago, much of the excitement was due to the efforts of some who had sold wool and tops cheap to cover, but there was also the feature of the entrance into the field of a lot of new men with little experience in buying wool in the Middle West, and the resulting sharp competition. Incidentally, wool men are calling attention to the fact that the Ohio farmers are getting full prices for their clips quite independent of consignment houses, government bureau assistance or any other form of artificial support.

Fleece wool prices in the Boston market, though materially higher than they were at the beginning of June, have kept pace with the situation in the Middle West only in part. A general buying price in the country of 50

cents for both medium and fine clips means that the selling price in Boston must at least be 58 cents for delaine, some say 60 cents, if the dealer is to get a fair profit on the turnover. Yet as this is written the top of the market, as far as actual sales are concerned, appears to be 56 cents, though some are asking 57 cents for their best wool. Sales were made during the last half of June at 55 and 56 cents for delaine, 53 and 54 cents for half-blood combing, 53 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, and 50 and 51 cents for quarter-blood combing.

The position of Ohio and similar fleece wools today is believed to be fairly represented by these quotations: 55 to 57 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 54 to 55 cents for half-blood combing, 53 to 54 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 51 to 52 cents for quarter-blood combing and 45 to 47 cents for fine unwashed clothing. At 56 cents, the latest sales price reported for delaine, wool shrinking 60 per cent would show a clean cost of \$1.40, while lighter shrinking wools with the same grease cost would show a clean cost of \$1.33¼ at 58 per cent and \$1.36½ at 59 per cent.

The strong position of these wools is shown by stating that both fine and fine medium Territory and choice Texas twelve-months' wools are not quoted at over \$1.30 for actual sales, and \$1.35 asked in some cases, but without sales. Australian 64s and 70s, the corresponding grade in Australian Merinos, are held at \$1.15 to \$1.20 clean in bond, or \$1.46 to \$1.51 duty paid, or actually less than the Ohio when the better skirting and packing is considered. Yet the Boston dealers are saying that the price of delaine in this market is not high enough to assure them against loss after paying such high prices in the country. Needless to say, manufacturers are fighting the advance at every step, as they say that they can not profitably make and market their goods, unless wool stays on a low price level.

Buying in Texas broadened out very suddenly just before the middle of June, the taking over of the big block of wool at Del Rio; the first sealed

bid sale at Kerrville, June 11; and subsequent sealed bid sales at San Angelo, Mertzon, and other points, being the salient points in the operations in that state. Concurrent with the sealed bid sales, there was much buying of country lots (so-called) of wool, for which the prices paid were about on a par with what was realized at the sealed bid sales, and fully up to the parity of the Boston market. Early purchases and contract wools have been arriving quite freely in the Boston market, and Summer Street has been trying to move them at rather better prices than was paid for such of the contract wools as were turned over to manufacturers before shearing.

Substantial progress has been made in turning over the whole clip of the state of Texas. As the trend of the market has latterly been strongly toward the fine side, it will be an easy matter to explain the great interest shown in the Texas wools by the leading Boston houses. This applies particularly to the twelve-months' wools. The interest in eight-months' wools is explained from the fact that the short Texas wools are, after the similar short wools grown at the Cape, the best wools for felting purposes to be had anywhere in the world. Current prices for Texas wools in the Boston market, clean basis, are \$1.30 to \$1.35 for twelve-months' and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for eight-months'. There are some who will insist that the extremes are too high or too low, according to their individual viewpoint, but these figures are believed fairly to represent majority opinion.

The situation in the Middle West and in Texas is in sharp contrast to what is going on in the Territory wool states. Reports current here are to the effect that very little direct buying is being done anywhere in the Far West. Operation, outside of a little desultory buying here and there, is largely confined to the taking up of contracts, the securing of consignments, or the arranging for and over-seeing of the shipments of wool to mills or to Summer Street. This condition of affairs is due partly to the

fact that many sections have already been cleared of their wool by contract, purchase or consignment; or to the exceedingly stiff attitude of the growers, who are said to be refusing to sell except on the basis of the earlier contracts; or to the refusal of buyers to pay prices so far above the parity of the Boston market.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at an accurate idea of what is being actually done in this market in Territory wools. Prices have been slowly lifted with the rest of the market since the first of June. Territory wools are no longer in the dumps, any more than are the other leading kinds, but manufacturers are slow to come up to the ideas of the sellers, and the consequence is that every large transaction in Territory wools in these days is very much like a "Great Adventure."

Based as far as possible on actual sales, current quotations for the better Territory wools in this market may be said to be \$1.30 to \$1.35 clean for fine and fine medium staple, \$1.20 to \$1.25 for half-blood staple, \$1 to \$1.05 for three-eighths-blood staple, 90 to 95 cents for quarter-blood staple, \$1.20 to \$1.25 for good French combing and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for fine and fine medium clothing.

Owing to the continued activity on the part of the woolen mills, who have been having a much better business than the worsted mills during the first half of the year, there has been a steady demand for scoured and pulled wools of all kinds, as well as for noils, thread waste, and other wastes of all kinds, anything, in fact, suitable for the use of the woolen mills.

The feeling here is that the future prosperity of the wool trade is in very large measure dependent upon the nearby developments in the New York goods trade. The farther the observer gets away from raw wool, the less response he finds to the urge to higher price levels. This is found to run all through tops, yarns and goods clear to the retail end of the textile industry.

Outside of this, and the current happenings in the domestic market, the attention of the wool trade is centered upon the possible developments in for-

eign markets in July, especially upon the possible outcome of the reopening of the auctions in London and Australia. The fourth series of the London wool sales is scheduled to open July 7, and much interest is felt here as to results. Majority opinion is that prices will open par to 5 per cent above the May closing, with some predicting an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. Bradford is very earnestly trying to hold down the market, but with what success remains to be seen. Available offerings are 171,000 bales, but it is not considered likely that all the available lots will be put up.

As suggested last month, the situation in Australia is a peculiar one. The trouble there seems to be that the Australian growers object to lose any part of the large returns they have been receiving since the end of the British Government control. This matter was gone into quite thoroughly in the last letter, but there have been since some developments which must be referred to in order that there may be a clear understanding of the situation.

It will be remembered that the carryover of old wool from the last Australian clip is approximately 500,000 bales—not 5,000 bales, as stated in the June Wool Grower. The question came whether it would be better to offer this at auction in July, as originally planned, or further postpone all the Australian auctions until September. There was much uncertainty over the matter. Finally an appeal was made to Boston and other distributing and consuming wool markets as to which alternative would be the better policy. Boston's answer was prompt and decisive, 70 per cent of the members of the Boston Wool Trade Association voting in answer to a questionnaire in favor of reopening the sales in July, but limiting the offerings to 125,000 bales each month. Evidently in answer to similar opinions from Bradford and other European markets as well as Boston, that course has been decided upon, and now Summer Street is eagerly waiting to see what the outcome may be.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL TRADE CONSULTS BOSTON

In response to a request from the Australian Wool Buyers' Association at Melbourne for its opinion regarding the resumption of Australian sales in July, the Boston Wool Trade Association has cabled the Melbourne organization that 70 per cent of the Boston firms favor resumption, rather than further curtailment until September. The request from Australia was directed to John Wilcock, of Francis Willey & Co., Inc., president of the Boston association, who at once called a meeting of the executive committee to act on the matter. The request was in the following form:

"Our association requests your association's opinion regarding resumption of Australian sales in July, or do you advise curtailing until September. Please wire reply to Wool Buyers' Association, Melbourne, not later than Monday."

The executive committee of the Boston association immediately sent out a questionnaire to Boston importers asking for an expression of opinion as to which of the following cables should be sent back:

(1) "The Boston Wool Trade Association thinks Australian sales should be resumed in July. Suggest 125,000 bales be offered each month and that this policy be published and adhered to."

(2) "The Boston Wool Trade Association believes sales should be postponed until September and this decision given prompt publicity, and that it be adhered to."

Seventy per cent of the Boston houses to which the questionnaire was sent favored number one. Similar requests were also sent to Bradford, London, France, Germany, Belgium, and Japan.

The following sales for July finally were announced from Australia:

July 13: Melbourne, 40,000 bales.

July 14: Brisbane, 22,000 bales.

July 20: Sydney, 43,000 bales.

July 28: Perth, 13,000 bales.

Total: 118,000 bales.

A MOVE FOR OFFICIAL FIGURES ON WORLD WOOL SUPPLY

Lack of dependable and official data as to wool supplies of foreign countries was responsible, in large part, for the demoralization of the wool trade last spring. Figures commonly accepted and showing a shortage of supply, were challenged and contradicted by parties interested in lowering prices, and there was no central office or body responsible for collecting and publishing figures on wools grown, consumed, and in stock in the principal wool countries.

World figures on wheat, cotton, and other crops have for several years been collected and published by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, the expense being jointly borne by more than a dozen countries interested and affected. The United States Department of Agriculture has instructed the American representative in the Institute at Rome to endeavor to have that body undertake for wool, the same statistical service it now renders for other world commodities. In reporting this action by the Department of Agriculture, the Daily Record News of June 9 says:

The proposed plan of having the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome periodically collect and disseminate world wool statistics has been approved by both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce, and immediate steps are being taken by these departments to have the institute put such a system into effect.

A committee of manufacturers' associations called upon Government officials at Washington last week, it was learned today, and literally endorsed the details of the plan.

This committee, the names of the members have not been made public, stressed the pressing need of the industry for current official statistics on wool production, consumption, exports, imports, and stocks.

These statistics would be gathered regularly by the institute, under the proposed plan from the ten leading exporting and importing countries, which handle approximately 85 per cent of the world wool supply. The exporting countries included in the list are Australia, Uruguay, South Africa, Argentina, and New Zealand. The importing countries are the United Kingdom, United States, France, Belgium and Germany.

The support of the British wool trade will also be solicited by the American government officials in an effort to induce the British trade to submit the proposition to the British representative at the institute.

This support by the British is expected by Washington officials, who say that lead-

ing members of the trade at Bradford have repeatedly urged the development of an official world wool reporting service.

"Accurate world statistics would undoubtedly have a stabilizing effect on the market," said the Government wool experts, commenting upon published statements from some quarters of the trade that such statistics would be of no value.

"Publication of the official reports would remove all uncertainty as to supplies, so that buyers could plan their purchases as indicated by consumptive requirements."

Lack of such figures, it is pointed out, makes the market unduly sensitive to private estimates, the wide differences in which estimates are said to have been mainly responsible for the chaotic state of the market during the last seven months.

A CALIFORNIA COMPLAINT AGAINST WOOL BUYING METHODS

The following, which was received by the California association from a Napa County wool grower, might have come from any of several other states:

Starting the first of the month local representatives of San Francisco wool houses commenced with 35 cent bids for seven months' wool or year's staple. All wool was priced the same regardless of quality, grade, length of staple. It seems as if your city men don't make any exception to a poorer lot of wool or add an advance to a much more valuable lot of wool. They give their agents a price to go on, and one-half cent a pound commission and then take any man's wool they can get at the price, regardless of quality. The good makes up for the bad. No matter how careful a grower handles his wool he is no better off than the man who brands with roof paint and puts anything into a sack that has a little wool attached to it. Now as to prices—starting at 35 cents, not much wool changed hands. Soon they raised to 36 cents and then to 36½ cents and got a little more wool, some few lots changing hands at these prices, and then on to 38 cents where more wool was sold and yesterday, June 21st, 40 cents was being freely offered and they were eager to get wool at this figure. I sold mine on June 15th to a man for 37½ cents when the country buyers were only offering 36 cents. It was a good price as the market stood and I let go.

TEXAS GROWERS URGED TO HOLD WOOL

That Texas wool growers should hold their wool in anticipation of better market conditions, was urged most strongly by the executive committee of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of that state at its quarterly meeting, held at Ozona on May 14. The members who took part in the discussion were all of the same opinion, namely, that with a world wool shortage, a reasonable protective tar-

iff, and the present general conditions, good prices for wool should come back within a short time. They voiced this sentiment in the following resolution:

"Whereas, during the fall, representatives of the Boston Wool houses were urging the wool grower to contract his spring clip of wool at much higher prices than are now being offered therefor, and

"Whereas, from the best information obtainable, it seems there is not an over-production of wool in the world, but on the other hand there seems to be a world shortage of sheep and consequently, of wool, and it is our understanding that there is no decrease in the demand for woolen goods, and hence the consumption has not been suddenly or materially reduced, and hence there can be no economical reason for a great reduction in the price offered in the fall for the spring clip, and which is now offered for same, and we are of the opinion that such reduced price is not called for by natural conditions, and that the price of our product will become better in the near future,

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, by this committee, that we urge upon the wool grower that he be not in too great a hurry to sell his wool at prevailing offers therefor at this time, but that he use proper discretion in awaiting an improvement in the market, which we feel must necessarily come within a short while."

THE ORIGIN OF WOOL GRADES

Prior to 1854 there was no standard of grading. The various wool dealers of Philadelphia (the leading market then) and Boston had their own. The wools at that time were of the various Merino types, the highest being grown in the eastern counties of Ohio, the panhandle of Virginia and Washington and Fayette County, Pennsylvania. There was also a considerable quantity of Saxony. In 1855 the firm I was with sold a panhandle clip, without grading it, at 80 cents a pound.

The grades that later became standard were originated by James L. Southwick of Rhode Island. They were seven in number, with an extra one to cover Saxony, called Picklock. Wool above full blood was called XXX; full blood, XX; three-quarter blood, X; one-half blood, 1; three-eighths-blood, 2; quarter-blood, 3; and common, 4. Very little of the wool ran as low as No. 2. The lower grades came from sheep that very probably were originally imported from England.

Edward A. Green.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Conditions at the Lamb Markets

CHICAGO

That past market performance is never a safe guide for futurities is being demonstrated this season in live mutton trade. All the predictions made early in the season, both with respect to supply and prices, has been discredited. A big lamb crop and an early movement had been advertised; nothing of the kind has happened. The June market, instead of going to pieces, as was the case last year, developed breadth and worked higher as the season advanced. Western lambs, Idahos, went to \$17.10; natives to \$16.85, and yearlings to \$14. Choice lambs, which sold early in June at \$15.50, went to \$17, and yearlings advanced from \$13.80 to \$14.75, based on tops.

The slump in June, 1924, broke top lambs from \$17.25 early in the month to \$13.75, aged sheep declining \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight meanwhile, heavy ewes being almost unsalable at \$3, or \$2.50 below current prices. Feeding lambs, which were on a \$13.50@14 basis this season on an advancing market, broke \$2 per hundredweight last June, from \$13.50 to \$11.60, despite good pasture in the corn belt last year, while on this occasion feed was scarce, owing to dry weather.

Responsibility for this set of conditions is directly attributable to a short run all through the month. The line between surplus and deficiency is so finely drawn as to be almost imperceptible, but once closed in either direction, realization is prompt. Jersey City, with the exception of one brief period early in June, has not figured in the role of price demoralizer; such markets as Buffalo, Pittsburg and Detroit were forced to depend on western dressed lamb, and the Atlantic seaboard was always clamorous for supplies. The movement from Kentucky and Tennessee, for some reason or other, probably a combination of dry weather and crop deficiency, was far

below normal, and had Chicago and Omaha not had access to a sprinkling of Idahos, the platter would have been bare. To make matters worse, the native lamb crop which usually shows up in price-breaking numbers at some period in June, was deficient, both in numbers and condition. Some people contended that the lamb raising area tributary to Chicago was holding back the crop to put it in condition; others insisted that the lambs were not there. It may be that dry weather in April and May was responsible for holding some lambs back, but much of the native stuff that did report was in anything but decent condition. The fact probably is that all over the corn belt territory east of Chicago and the lamb raising country below the Ohio river, of which Louisville and Nashville are the chief market centers, did not acquire many ewes last season, and have not been rehabilitating the sheep industry with the celerity asserted by official dopesters. Both male and female lambs have been closely garnered for several years past all over the farming area, suggesting that getting back into sheep will be a long drawn out process.

After the break of \$1@1.50 per hundredweight early in June, the market took an up grade for the rest of the month. At the low point California lambs, the tail end of the run from that quarter, sold down to \$14.50, and \$15.25 took the best natives, cull lambs selling down to \$10. This was accepted as a sign that the regulation early summer break was in progress, and that last season's performance would be repeated, confident prediction being made that a \$13.50 trade would be established on tops, but as supply deficiency was emphasized prices improved. The first Idaho lambs of the season reached Chicago during the early June break, selling at \$16.15, or \$1 lower than a year ago, which was not an auspicious opening for the season.

Not until the last week has the lid

blown off and the underlying strength of the market disclosed. Lambs advanced 75 cents to \$1 almost over night, matured muttuns gaining \$1@2 per hundredweight, putting lambs \$3 per hundredweight above the corresponding period of 1924, and sheep about \$2 higher. On this rise Idaho lambs went to \$17.10, the bulk of the supply from that quarter making \$16.50@16.90, and most of the short run of natives \$15.50@16.25 under light sorting. Choice Idaho ewes, 112 pounds, reached \$8, most of the desirable native ewes from the killer's standpoint selling at \$5.75@7.50, with heavy ewes at \$5@5.50, or \$2 higher than a year ago.

At the inception of July prices showed a disposition to slip, the best Idaho lambs selling at \$16.75 and natives \$16.25, with most of the native lambs from \$16 down. A significant fact, however, is the narrow spread, showing that killers have an outlet for everything. They have taken lambs in feeder flesh and paid prices for native culls out of line with quotations on choice lambs, a condition that is always the logical result of scarcity. Under more liberal receipts spreads will widen, enabling the pick of the crop to sell more on its merits.

J. E. Poole.

KANSAS CITY

The June sheep market performed in about line with expectations. However, there were spots that showed fairly good class and exceeded last year's June high point. Trade was very erratic. The high point came towards the end of the month when best western lambs were quoted up to \$16.75 and natives sold up to \$16.50. The market turned down quickly again and before the close was \$1.25 to \$1.50 under the high point. Final quotations for western lambs were \$15 to \$15.50, and for native lambs \$14 to \$14.75. These prices were 25 to 50

cents under June's opening and about 50 cents above the low spot of the month. The extreme price movement was within a \$2 range. The bulk of the arrivals was native lambs. A few bunches of Colorado, Idaho and Oregon lambs were offered, but they were in the minority and as a rule sold 50 cents above native lambs.

Sheep prices held within a narrower range than lambs, due partly to the meager supplies offered. Wethers sold at \$7 to \$9. They came from Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Oregon and California, a wide area which required a thin spread to make offerings cover it. Texas, which usually supplies large numbers of fat wethers in June, offered practically none, and the practice of marketing grass fat wethers seems to have ceased. Yearlings sold at \$9 to \$13, and outside of a few westerns early in the month, all were natives. Ewes that went to killers sold at \$4 to \$8. Those below \$6.50 were the plain to ordinary kinds. Dealings in breeding ewes were confined to small lots of natives that brought \$7 to \$9.50 a hundred pounds.

June is normally a month in which trade in feeding lambs shows the smallest proportions of the year. The little doing in this line last month was on "sort outs" from fat lambs at \$12 to \$13.25. This supplies no particular criterion on which to base extent of demand in later months.

In a general way June was the pivotal month for the trade. California, Arizona and southern lambs were pretty well marketed. Supplies in the central corn belt were cleaned up closely also, and the general trend was to prepare for the runs of western sheep in later months. More farmers are making inquiry for breeding ewes than usual at this season of the year, and from now on the market will be watched for the western classes.

At the present time conditions are favorable for a large demand for feeding lambs as soon as they are available. From the eastern Colorado line to the Alleghany Mountains reports

say that corn is not only making rapid progress, two weeks earlier than usual, but that the acreage is near record breaking proportions. A big corn crop means that increased feeding of lambs will prevail this year if the thin lambs are available. Missouri and Kansas will take many lambs to handle in corn fields. The first estimate coming from the State Agricultural Extension Service in Kansas says that 200,000 lambs will be needed. Missouri will take as many, and Illinois and Indiana and the Ohio valleys whatever they can get. The corn belt's capacity to feed will doubtless be greater than the ability of the West to supply thin lambs.

If western reports are correct, an unusually large per cent of this year's lambs will get fat. This, together with replacement in breeding flocks, with ewe lambs, means that the lamb feeder will find comparatively few lambs offered for his use. Many in close touch with the general situation estimate that because of the small per cent of thin lambs that will be offered one million fewer lambs will be fed this winter than last winter. How high prices for feeding lambs will go is very uncertain, but it looks as if the price per pound will be as high, if not higher, at times, than for fat lambs. The range flock master is in a strong position, and will find a ready outlet for any class of sheep he desires to sell.

Receipts in Kansas City in June were 107,857, compared with 132,271 in June, 1924. This supply came from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon and California. Thus far this year receipts total 682,925, compared with 713,551 in the first six months of 1924. Chas. M. Pipkin.

Catalogs of the entries in the National Ram Sale will be ready for delivery early in August. If you wish one, file your name now with the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City.

THE DRESSED LAMB TRADE

Summer dressed lamb and even heavy mutton trade has been little short of spectacular. June is normally a period of depressed, glutted markets, especially at the seaboard, where eastern native and southern product has a habit of congesting, necessitating clearance sales at bargain rates. This year not even a symptom of congestion appeared; in fact, the hooks were bare most of the time, and as a result the spread between live and dressed prices widened to such an extent that killers as well as growers profited.

Top dressed lambs began June on a 28-cent basis, advanced to 29½ cents June 5, declined to 27½ cents during the period of June 9 to 12, and on June 13 jumped to 30½ cents, continuing the rise until June 22, when the quotation was 33 cents. A break of one cent ensued, but at the end of the month the market was firmly established on a 33-cent basis. Subsequent to June 13 the spread between live and dressed prices widened, varying from 12 to 16 cents per pound. When good lambs were worth 16½ cents in Chicago, dressed product of the same character was worth 33 cents. Compared with dressed trade the live market was reasonably stable. The advance in wool made the position of killers and distributors even more secure. Retailers bought everything resembling lamb, making a good market for culls and yearlings, the product of the latter going to consumers as lambs. In fact, many retailers substituted light ewe product, experiencing no difficulty in getting away with the deception. As there was substantial profit in the turnover, retailers were clamorous for replenishment, creating keen competition. The moral is that when saturation is removed a healthy market is assured, and June is usually a saturated month, so far as lamb is concerned. Had the normal run of southern and Virginia lambs been available, prices would have been impossible. Retailers had no difficulty in getting stiff prices for every pound of

lamb they were able to buy, even stew meat getting action. The only bad spot was during the first week of June, when Jersey City got a liberal run; thereafter distributive trade had clear sailing. At New York dressed lamb went to 31 cents, at Boston 30 cents, and at Philadelphia 33 cents. The immediate result of relief from saturation was an advance of \$2 to \$4 per hundredweight, cheaper grades getting the long end of the improvement. Even out-of-condition stuff found a ready sale. As the month wore along semi-famine conditions developed. Old crop lamb disappeared, creating a demand for heavy spring lamb. The third week disclosed shortage at all eastern markets, prices reaching the highest levels of the season, a condition developing wherein discrimination against western dressed product was impossible. Packers had a decided advantage at this juncture, as local eastern butchers were unable to replenish supplies in near-by territory, forcing them to relinquish operations temporarily, whereas if Jersey City had been full of lambs they would have been in the competition. At Chicago medium lamb carcasses were scarce at 26@27 cents, choice reaching 34 cents. For substitution purposes retailers paid a premium of 2 cents per pound for light ewe carcasses, which sold up to 18 cents. At New York foreign lamb was taken out of the freezer, realizing 23 cents per pound.

At the inception of July the dressed situation was healthy and the prospect encouraging. Always around the national holiday lamb is a popular meat, especially when scarcity develops, and immediately thereafter the trade looks for a break. A year ago, under slightly heavier supply, the whole dressed market was demoralized, mutton being unsalable, in striking contrast to recent happenings, which forced killers to take everything capable of bleeding. Much of the spring lamb run has lacked condition, owing to dry pastures, but the product has vended with gratifying facility. Possibly the advance in beef, which is

costing consumers considerably more money than recently, and a 24-cent trade in pork loins, is prompting consumers to switch to lamb and mutton. Lamb is the highest priced meat on the list, although it enjoys the distinct advantage of reaching consumers in a small package.

If gluts can be avoided at Jersey City and other eastern markets during the next ninety days, lamb consumers along the Atlantic seaboard will be under the necessity of using western dressed product, and prices will hold. A condition has been created, however, where it may be possible to jump the tariff with a few boat loads of chilled South American lamb, or even mutton. Should this happen it would exert an adverse influence only on the cheaper grades of dressed lamb now selling below 25 cents per pound, which go into restaurant trade. Canada will have a few dressed lambs to go to Boston, but not enough to affect prices seriously.

J. E. Poole.

PROSPECTS FOR JULY LAMB MARKET

The trade, while optimistic, expects a series of sudden and wide fluctuations during July and August. Much depends on how many native lambs have been held back by dry pastures. If they exist in considerable numbers and are marketed tumultuously during July, a break of \$1 per hundredweight or more impends. The main Washington, Oregon and Idaho lamb crop is knocking at the market gate, prices are high and there is material for using the pruning knife on the quotation list.

In July, 1924, a run of Washington, Oregon and Idaho lambs materialized that broke the market to a \$13 basis, feeders declining to \$11.50@12. In July, 1923, top lambs dropped to \$12.40 and in 1922 \$12.75 was the limit, indicating that it is a month when lamb trade normally encounters vicissitude, but if this season's supply is short, as many people believed, disaster is not to be apprehended. Many ewe lambs

must be retained and it is probable that killers will be under the necessity, all through the season, of sorting lightly. They have been taking thousands of lambs barely in decent feeder flesh, a practice that will prompt the country to compete if the corn prospect improves. Whenever killers and feeders get into competition on second cuts the former have a fashion of dispensing with sorting and cutting. Even a \$16 lamb market will prompt feeders to invest, as anything like that figure insures a big price for the grain, and corn, already below the dollar mark, is scheduled to go still lower. Once the farmer gets into the game he is usually extravagant; the sport becomes infectious. Some western advisers state that owing to superb physical conditions the long end of the crop will be in killing condition, which will nullify lack of feed in northern Colorado. Corn belt farmers cleaned up handsomely on the thin western lambs acquired last fall, and are anxious to repeat the performance. They are hungry for feeding lambs.

Another condition not to be ignored is the new set of cattle and hog prices. A year ago both beef and pork were actually cheap, the markets were constantly glutted with both meats. Veal is also high, in fact, nothing edible in animal product is even reasonably cheap, so that even a normal lamb crop should realize more money than last year. If, as some in a position to know contend, a million head fewer lambs will go to market this season, compared with last, a \$16 lamb market with good cattle worth \$12 to \$13 per hundredweight and top hogs flirting with \$14 will be logical. No matter what happens western lambs will be so superior to natives that they should command a premium of \$1 per hundredweight.

J. E. Poole.

Remember the National Ram Sale Dates: August 31, September 1 and 2, 1925. Rams of the usual high quality are entered, 3000 in number. See page 27 for a list of the entries.

ELK PREFERRED TO LIVE STOCK

On account of the fact that there is very little government land here, little attention is paid to the question of the control of grazing on public lands outside of the national forests. The issuance of temporary permits for cattle and the prohibition of sheep entirely on the Teton National Forest this year are indicators of the future of the live-stock business in this section, namely, it is to be placed secondary to the interests of the already over-protected elk.

Undoubtedly it is high time that stockmen using the national forests should have access to an unbiased tribunal for the presentation and consideration of complaints and rights affecting them as users of the national forests. The need for some such tribunal is becoming increasingly apparent, as we see the tendency of the Forest Service and National Park officers to secure grazing restrictions and withdrawals through the creation of recreational areas. Some of these days we are going to wake up and find that we are "all dressed up and no place to go" with our live stock.

Teton, Wyo. J. G. Imeson.

MONTANA WOOL AFFAIRS

In a reasonable view of the wool market at the present time, there seems to be everything to indicate the early recovery of the sales value of wool, according to H. H. Pigott, secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association. Buyers for eastern houses are combing the state and are eager takers of wool at the prevailing market prices when the grower is found willing to sell, and they are anxious to "look at" wool which is being held at a price 3 or 4 cents above the buyer's present limits. Offers of 42½ cents for Madison County clips were made this week. One of the large Idaho clips, that of the Bar 5 Livestock Company of Rupert, was sold a few days ago to a St. Louis house at 47 cents.

"What the wool dealers seem to fear must now is a 'runaway market,' said Mr. Pigott, "rather than that they will not be able to realize a profit on wool bought last year at the peak of the market."

There are a good many growers in Montana who are apparently expecting a further improvement in the wool market, in view of the fact that they are consigning their clips, confident as they are that they will be able to obtain a greater profit from what the mill market will ultimately be.

With fleeces running about ten pounds each, being a pound heavier than last year on the average, the so-called north side shearing pens have run through about half of the 150,000 sheep that will be shorn of their wool. The majority of the public shearing pens are located in the north country, the principal ones being at Sunday Creek, Uoll Heights, and at Cohagen. It is believed that well over 200,000 sheep will pass through the shearer's hands in the Miles City area during the present season.

The sheepmen of the Harlowton district have completed their shearing and wool is being shipped to eastern markets. The fleeces averaged approximately ten pounds, and are of the best quality. The crop this year will be twice as large as last season.

The wool growers in that section were fortunate in contracting their 1925 wool clips last winter at a price ranging from 45 to 50 cents per pound. Practically all the wool shipped from that city was handled through the local agent, Harriet W. Tooley, and was shipped to a Boston firm.

Prices of 40 and 41 cents a pound have been realized on the sale of two wool clips, said to have been the most important made in the state since contracting was discontinued last winter. These prices are slightly above those reported on small lot sales.

Thirteen thousand fleeces, totaling considerably more than 100,000 pounds and embracing the clip from several ranches, were sold at Virginia City to C. J. Webb of Philadelphia for 40 cents.

While in the matter of tonnage this was the most important of the two sales reported, the other commanded a higher price by 1 cent a pound. The second sale was that of the Quigley wool, near Ringling, for which 41 cents was paid by Silberman & Sons of Chicago.

This clip includes the wool from 9,500 yearlings and was declared by H. A. Lister, part owner of the Colored Worsted mills of Providence, R. I., to be one of the state's prize clips and one of the best buys that will be made in Montana this season.

Silberman & Sons of Chicago have made several purchases in Sweet Grass County also, the prices ranging from 40 to 41½ cents. Leon Shaw.

CHICAGO'S JUNE TRADE IN FEEDERS AND EWES

There has been little trade, either in feeding lambs or breeding ewes, not because demand is lacking, but for the reason that only a mere handful has been available at any time. Killers sorted Idaho lambs so lightly and they come in such excellent condition that practically the entire package went to the butcher. By "topping out" Idaho breeders have stabilized the market, which is obviously good policy. A few feeding lambs went to the country at a range of \$12.90@14, Idahos selling mainly at \$13@13.50 for 57 to 62-pound stock. What any considerable number of these lambs would have realized must be left to conjecture, as the output was insufficient to establish a reliable set of quotations. In the case of breeding ewes the market was in much the same condition. What little trading could be done was at \$6 to \$10 per hundredweight, mostly in natives. Traders were unable to solicit country business, as they could not describe stock they were unable to get or insure deliveries had orders been received. Some thin western ewes went to the country at \$5.40, and many more of the same type would have been taken had they been available, as inquiry was always voluminous. J. E. Poole.

SHEEP AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne May 15, 1925.

Shortly after closing my last report, and following the announcement that the National Wool Growers Council, in conjunction with the Selling Brokers Association, had decided to offer 450,000 bales in May and June, the wool market suffered one of the worst slumps ever experienced in the history of the trade. The April allocation of 130,000 bales was offered according to program, but as each sale repeated the tale of steadily falling prices, lack of serious bids, and heavy withdrawals, it became evident something must be done. Accordingly, the growers and brokers got together again and agreed to cancel all auctions in Australia until July, or even later if the position next month warrants such a step.

While the inner causes of the slide are difficult to determine, there can be no doubt that the announced determination to force such large supplies on the market in May and June played an important part. The action of buyers in holding back was not confined to Australia, but has been equally marked in London, which makes it pretty evident that manufacturers are not anxious for supplies at the moment. In other words, it just goes to show that the much vaunted statistical factor and alleged world wide hunger for the staple is more in the nature of a shifting sand than of the firm rock that growers had been led to believe. Further, it is obvious now to everybody that wool was much too high at the end of 1924 and by its very expensiveness had checked consumption. The grower, of course, could not be blamed for that, although he, quite as much as the manufacturer, has now to face deflation and is finding it an unpleasant experience.

A general resume of the position in Australia is that there are today approximately 600,000 bales of the 1924-25 clip unsold, representing about 22 per cent of the total production for the season. Many thousand individual

growers are directly interested as owners in these 600,000 bales, and a certain proportion are dependent on the realization for funds to enable them to carry on. The selling brokers to whom the wool is consigned are meeting the position as far as possible by advancing against the security. The banks are backing the growers in this. It is piling up the expense, for the bank or broker naturally has to look for interest on what is lent. Therefore it is the sheepman who is paying, and he will press for realization immediately the outlook improves.

On a rough average wool was fetching \$95 per bale at the close of the April series, as compared with \$200 in November. It must be very galling for a man to think he missed that \$200, but at the same time \$95, or even \$80 for 350 pounds, is probably a paying price, despite dear labor and high costs. Certainly wool in the past has been a good deal lower and yet the trade has won through. It is also well to remember that violent fluctuations were not unknown in previous years. For instance, the 1898 clip averaged \$45, that of 1900, \$80, and the 1901 clip was back to \$45 a bale again. Coming to more recent times, the December, 1924, value was from 300 to 500 per cent above that of May, 1921, and even the April \$95 was about 200 per cent higher.

As is usual when markets more or less collapse, the slump has brought to light a number of schemes for making producers independent of price vagaries. Most of these are too visionary to be worth recording. One that does call for a remark is a suggestion that the undistributed funds of Bawra should be used for financing growers in times like these, when it is necessary, or thought advisable, to suspend sales. The assets of Bawra are six and one-third million pounds sterling, and representing, as they do, profits made on the sale of war time controlled wool, are so much buncie to growers. To give effect to the suggestion, it would be necessary for each shareholder in Bawra to hand over his scrip to another company that would have to be formed for the purpose. The

general opinion is that Sir John Higgins, the chairman of Bawra, would be prepared to take charge of the concern.

When writing last month I referred to the fact that the dry late summer and autumn was causing graziers anxiety. This has been largely relieved by fairly widespread rains during the past ten days. While the falls have so far been hardly sufficiently heavy to assure winter feed, the outlook is much brighter than a fortnight ago. Most districts have already had enough rain to bring on the green shoot in grass and herbage that is so essential for lambing ewes. The lambing has already started in the earlier districts, and judging by reports received good percentages are being dropped. Whether the markings will be so satisfactory depends on how the season develops. A high average increase at this time would go some way towards compensating sheepmen who have been disappointed in their wool realizations.

The drop in wool and the uncertainty as to the season has had a depressing effect on the sheep market. Fats maintain their level fairly well, but anything of indifferent quality is a good deal lower than last month. Stores have improved since the weather broke, but are still rather weak. At this week's sale fat crossbred wethers were bringing from \$9.60 to \$10.30, and fat ewes from \$7 to \$8 per head in the Melbourne yards. Store wethers were down to about \$7.70, and ewes in lamb to \$8.90. The best class of fat lambs were selling around about \$8.15 a head.

Having cleared the last of their wool at the beginning of April, New Zealand sheepmen are able to sit back and watch their Australian confreres struggling in the toils of a slumping market. In the light of recent events one is inclined to think they were well advised to get out when they did, for the bulk of the New Zealand clip comprises the type of staple that has suffered the greatest relapse. With no wool worries on hand at the moment the principal interest centers in the trend of frozen meat values overseas, which are reflected in the prices packing houses are paying for fats. Both

sheep and lambs dropped a little early last month, but lambs have since recovered again and are now selling at not far short of the best rates of the season. Prime light-weight woolly lambs are being bought by packers on the basis of from 23 cents to 24½ cents per pound, dressed weights, delivered. Woolly crossbred wethers, 56 pounds or under, are fetching up to 17 cents per pound on the same basis, which it must be granted is not a bad price.

THE WYOMING CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the State Wool Growers Association will be held in Buffalo, July 29, 30 and 31, and plans are being perfected in preparation for the largest meeting in the history of the association, according to J. B. Wilson of McKinley, Wyo., secretary of the association.

"This convention will be as interesting as the one held in Casper in 1906, in which Patrick Sullivan and Bob Taylor took a prominent part," declared Wilson. "Almost every wool grower in the state will be present to assist in formulating plans to oppose the attempted bureaucratic control by the government of grazing on the public domain.

"Wyoming stands second in the country as a wool producing state. Wool growing is one of the most important industries in the state. The government is reaching out in an effort to control grazing on the public domain. This will hurt the wool growers, and we intend to do all in our power to resist encroachment by the government on our privileges."

Leon Shaw.

IDAHO MEETINGS ON RANGE REGULATION

A number of meetings were called by the Idaho Wool Growers Association in different sections of the state for the purpose of sounding out the stock growers on the proposed change in the manner of handling Federal grazing lands.

Meetings were held according to the following schedule:

June 2—Dubois; in charge of Ed. Gooding.
June 3—Mackay; in charge of Ed. Gooding.
June 4—Shoshone; in charge of Ed. Gooding.
June 10—Soda Springs; in charge of R. C. Rich.
June 11—Idaho Falls; in charge of R. C. Rich.
June 15—Riggins; in charge of H. L. Householder.
June 16-17—Lewiston; in charge of H. L. Householder.
June 20—Payette; in charge of H. L. Householder.
June 22—Boise; in charge of F. S. Gedney.
June 23—Mountain Home; in charge of F. S. Gedney.
June 25—Twin Falls or Rogerson; in charge of R. T. McNamara.
June 26—Oakley; in charge of R. T. McNamara.

The consensus of opinion of these meetings was that the public domain grazing should be regulated:

1. That the forest and public domain be administered by the same bureau or department of the government.
2. That on the public domain it is done under a lease system operated by associations rather than under the present allotment system.
3. That the grazing rights on both the forest and public domain shall be legalized.
4. That a board of appeals be created by Congress, members of which shall be appointed by the governors upon recommendation of the state livestock and farm organizations and associations using the public domain, and that this board shall be made up of one man actively engaged in the livestock business for each of the 11 western grazing and public land states, who shall be paid a per diem and expenses.
5. That the administrative offices of this bureau which shall have control of the forest and public domain be established in the western states.

OHIO WOOL COOPERATIVE MAKES REPORT

The executive committee of the Ohio Wool Growers' Cooperative Association met in Columbus, June 18. Reports on wool consignments made to the committee showed that receipts at the Columbus warehouse to date were 2,710,000 pounds; Wheeling, 225,000 pounds. The Columbus receipts include 160,000 pounds of wool from Michigan and 200,000 pounds from Indiana. Closing date for the receipt of consignments, by the vote of the committee, was set for July 15. Individual counties may set previous closing dates as they deem advisable. The association is offering wools in limited amounts for sale on present market conditions. Active steps are being taken to enforce a few broken con-

tracts. President L. B. Palmer and Secretary J. F. Walker were authorized to visit woolen mills and make contracts for the association.

Patrons of the Ohio Wool Growers' Cooperative Association got \$190,000 more for their wool last season than if they had sold locally, according to a statement issued by J. F. Walker, secretary of the association. The association handled 3,464,214 pounds of wool at an average price of 49.66 cents, according to the final report on the years' business just completed. Price to growers was approximately three cents less than warehouse price, and covers freight charges, commission, insurance and other items of marketing expense. Both crop reporting figures of the state and Federal Government as well as extensive private reports of the association show that local prices were 40 cents a pound on the average, or six cents less than the price received by association members. Wools shipped to Columbus amounted to 2,066,452 pounds, and sold for 48.44 cents, or \$1,485,543; Wheeling, 397,762 pounds, averaging 50.83 cents, or \$202,197.86. Michigan, included in the Columbus figures, had 217,245 pounds, averaging 44.86 cents; Indiana, 350,085 pounds, averaging 43.28 cents. Pennsylvania growers consigned 50,000 pounds to the Wheeling warehouse.

ST. JOSEPH SHEEP AND LAMB MARKET

Sheep receipts for the month of June were around 52,500, compared with 63,572 the same month a year ago, and 112,535 last month. Bulk of receipts during the month were natives, with scattering shipments of Idahos after the first week. The first shipment of Idahos brought \$15.25. At the close of the fourth week they reached \$16.50; they then declined until \$15.75 was an outside price on the closing day. The top on natives ranged from \$14.75@16 during the month, and closed at \$15.25, with culls at \$9.50, values on the close being 75 cents lower than a month ago.

H. H. Madden.

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY IN IDAHO

(Continued from Page 23.)

Without any fee. The presence of large tracts of public domain throughout the state has a potential influence on the grazing value of these alleged values of leased private lands. * * * *

"The forest service, from the out set, assumed the property of commercial exploitation by the government of a part of grazing resource without any regard to the related properties dependent thereon. Their system undertakes to burden the users of forest grazing with a scale of prices, utterly beyond the ability of the bona fide settlers engaged in the livestock business to pay.

"Five separate times they have raised the fees trying to make them commensurate with the fees for continuous leases. As soon as the fees on the forests are raised the lease prices on surrounding lands have automatically gone up. This see-saw arrangement has been continuing until now the forest service proposes to make a further raise of 167 per cent. This makes for an intolerable condition which will most assuredly eliminate the livestock business from the state. We crave your help on this problem, and the benefit of your mature judgment.

INTEREST RATES

"We believe another way to cut this overhead is by getting better interest rates. But we prefer to work on this with the cooperation of the bankers of the state, and to use the local bankers and not outside or governmental agencies any more than is absolutely necessary to carry on and stabilize our marketing operations.

WOOL MARKETING

"Another way we can help our industry is in our wool marketing. We ask guidance in working out the simplest and best system to accomplish this. It seems to us that our whole system of wool marketing is pretty well broken down. When there is an active wool market, there are a lot of buyers around; but when the market slips and we are in need of assistance, then all we get from the wool buyers is a lot of discouragement and an attempt on their part to further bear the market.

"We are in the same situation with our wool that we would be in, if we cut out and weaned our lambs, put them in the corrals at the loading pens and then sat on the fence and offered to sell them to the highest bidder. You know what would happen to the Idaho market if the majority of the Idaho growers adopted that method of selling lambs.

"We have felt the necessity of devising a new system of handling our wool and the board of directors of the Idaho Wool Growers Association has opened up several avenues for its sale this year. They do not insist that there is only one right method of marketing wool.

"They do not say that their members should or should not. They do not say that they must or must not market cooperatively. All they have desired is to make available several good sound methods of marketing, so that the grower himself can pick out which one best fits his needs.

"Idaho growers too long have been compelled to sell the one way they could, when the other fellow told them to, instead of hav-

ing their choice of several ways. We are not fighting the field buyers as buyers. That is one method which some growers may always find best to use, but we do not want the grower dependent on them entirely. We felt that if a large per cent of the wool growers would draw off from the market and the wool were warehoused, it would undoubtedly add to our net receipts eventually.

"One of your own members, Mr. Crawford Moore, has evolved a very satisfactory and creditable system which has gone a long way towards solving the wool marketing problems of the state and has led the way for us to go still farther. He ships the wool of a number of his customers to the municipal bonded warehouse in Portland and then, at an opportune time, holds sales. We have evolved a similar system of shipping to a large government bonded warehouse in Portland where wool is on sale at all times. This is slightly more expensive than his method, but we believe the added advantage of having it on display and up for sale at all times will bring us a price enough greater to more than cover this extra expense. In this method, we are sending our wool down to a warehouse where it is constantly on sale, where it is absolutely safe, and where it is accumulated in big quantities. We get a bonded warehouse receipt which is negotiable with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, and many local banks. In the warehouse, the buyers can look over the wool and it is sold by a commission firm which neither buys wool for its own account nor lends money on the wool it has in its warehouse, but whose sole interest, as with the sheep commission man, is in selling at the best possible price to the grower's advantage. It stands to reason that the big buyers are not going to allow any of their field men to pay all that the wool is worth. They would be gambling too much on the judgment of these fellows. But the man in Portland who lives there and represents his eastern company and gets a big salary because of his experience and mature judgment, has the authority to pay all the market will stand.

"Selling wool is a science, and must be done by a man who is familiar with it. The man we have engaged at our Portland Warehouse is a competent man, who can dicker with the buyers and can sell to them on a scoured basis. We think the growers have been selling on a shrinkage over-estimated 2 or 3 per cent by the wool buyers. This would more than pay the commission for selling. If we can save this 2 or 3 per cent it will mean a profit of 25 cents per head on our sheep or a half million dollars more which will go into the banks of the state.

"As a rule, we cannot criticize the banking interests of the state for the way they have treated us in our wool marketing. We realize the financial condition of many of the sheepmen who have borrowed and how the banks have over-loaned to them. As long as the sheep men were over-extended it was hard for anybody to give them any relief. They could not afford to gamble but had to take a price for their wool which seemed reasonable rather than take any chance on increasing their indebtedness. But the attitude of some of the bankers, that because the price offered was good the growers should sell even though the prices were far below the market value, has often worked to a great disadvantage to us on the sale of our wool. The buyers knew that these bankers were anxious to make im-

mediate sales to liquidate the indebtedness and took advantage of your attitude to bear our market.

"Now the market on wool is not necessarily its value. The market is often made by what the weak sister sells his wool for. In many cases, sheepmen who couldn't hold, by selling under pressure have made a price that was far below that which the wool market justified. The old stock argument that, because the average price of wool has been 25 cents for a long time, 25 cents is the market now, does not hold any longer. We will have to have all that we can get out of it, and you should help us get its full value, and not let us take just what you consider a good price, if it is not all it is worth.

"While it is true that ordinarily it is not good business to carry any crop after it is ready to market, wool should be carried until such times as the mills want it. We can never get full value out of our wool so long as we try to get the mills to buy a year's supply in sixty days.

COST OF PRODUCTION

"In concluding, we have some figures we believe will interest you and be of use to you. They are compiled by our state cost of production committee. We expect to continue to collect and revise these figures each year until we will know exactly what proportion of a sheepman's income should be spent for his various expenses. We think this may be of use to you in determining how well an outfit you may be carrying is being managed. For instance, in our investigations we found one outfit whose "Other Expenses" were 25 per cent of its gross income dollar instead of the 7.4 per cent you will find on the chart. When this high cost was analyzed it was found that this over-balance was due to the purchase of several new high-powered cars for the use of the owner, his foreman, and his camp-tenders.

"Other reasons why we are making these data public are:

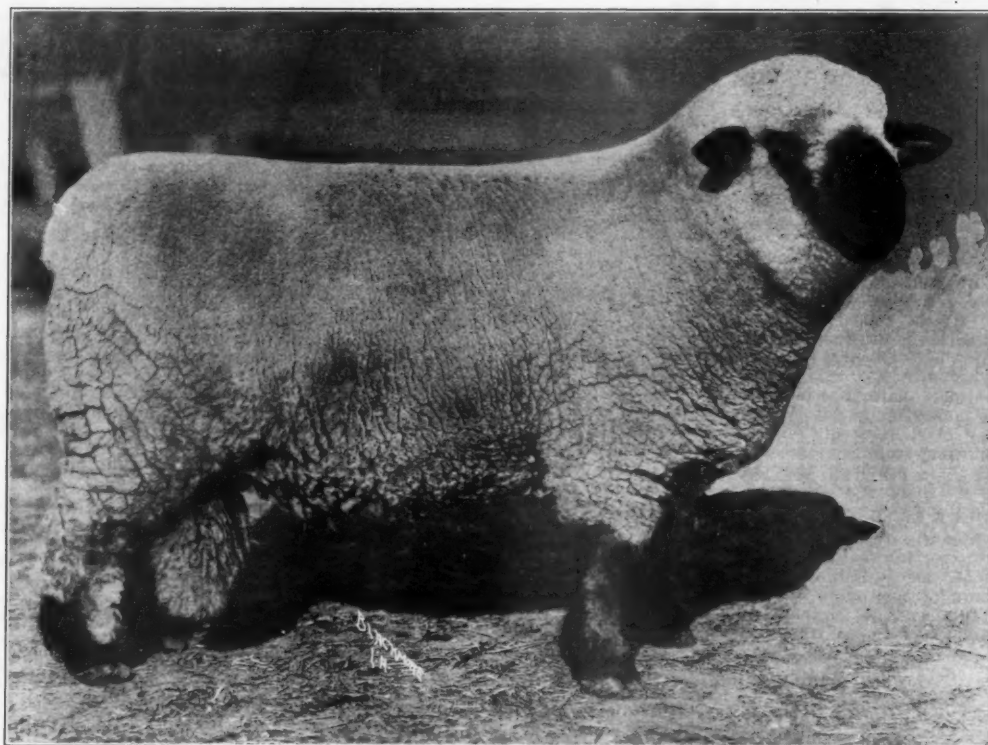
"(1) So that the mistaken ideas of the general public can be clarified. It is generally believed that the sheepmen are making large profits on 40 cent wool and 10 to 12 cent lambs. The reason for this sentiment perhaps is that sheepmen always appear more prosperous than they really are, and everyone can remember the time when wool prices were 10 cents to 20 cents and lambs much lower than they are now. Also the sheepman handles considerable money, and as a rule, a freespender. He has the habit of allowing the general public to believe he is making big money whether he is or not.

"(2) Few outsiders are informed as to the heavy annual depreciation on a sheep on account of its short life, and losses by death and by predatory animals. A \$10.00 two-year-old ewe at the end of five years—age seven years coming eight—is worth normally \$5.00. One dollar a year depreciation is due to age alone. Then the average yearly losses of the range man is well over 10 per cent, so the loss and depreciation make about \$2.00 per head each year which must be put aside to replace the capital investment before any profits can be claimed from the business.

"With the rancher it is different. At the end of five years he has his original land intact, and if he has been a good farmer, his land is better than at the beginning of the five-year period. But the sheepman must normally replace at least 75 per cent of his original capital investment at the

A MOUNT HAGGIN HAMPSHIRE

GRAND CHAMPION PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL



IMPT. PENDLEY BRAVE LAD

Pendley Goldmine Sired This Ram

Pendley Goldmine sired the champion pen of lambs at The Royal (England) both 1922 1923. We offer a number of Pendley Goldmine lambs at the 1925 National Ram Sale

Two Thousand Mt. Haggin Hampshires for sale 1925 at

THE NATIONAL RAM SALE

Midland Empire Fair, Billings, Mont.

Montana State Fair, Helena, Mont.

Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, Wyo.

Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City

Hislop Sheep Co., Spokane, Wash.

State Fair, Yakima, Washington

Union Stock Yards, Salt Lake City, Utah

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(Successor to Selway & Gardiner)

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2000 HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Lambs, Yearlings and Two's

800 Yearling and Two-year-old
Rambouillet Rams

Few Romney-Rambouillet Crosses, Columbias and Panamas.

1000 Registered Hampshire Ewes

The Best of the Breed

700 Purebred and Registered Hampshire
Ewe Lambs

All of the above sheep are rugged, big boned, extremely well
bred Idaho's showing a lot of flesh and quality.

Prices are right. Phone, wire or write.

D. E. CRUTCHER, Boise, Idaho

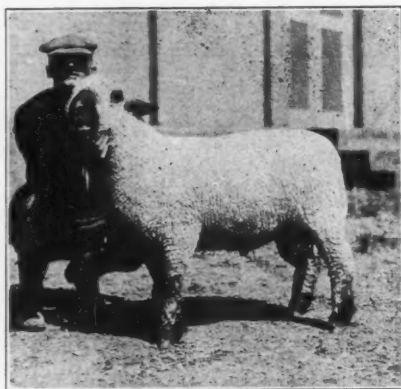
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HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE

100 head of Yearling Hampshire Rams. About 400 early Ram Lambs.
Also, 100 head Registered Ewes.
CHAS. HOWLAND — Cambridge, Idaho

HAMPSHIRE

J. NEBEKER & SON :: LAKETOWN, UTAH



Offer For This Season:

**A choice lot of Yearling Rams
and Ram Lambs**

**Suitable for service this season
Singly or in carlots**

**Also, a limited number of
Ewes and Ewe Lambs**

All Registered

LINCOLNS

We have for sale 25 high class stud rams and 100 range rams; also a car of young ewes.

We breed for heavy fleeces of the right quality, good fleshing qualities and rugged constitution.

R. S. ROBSON & SON,
"The Maples" Stock Farm,
Denfield, Ontario, Canada.

**100 COTSWOLD RAMS
PRICED RIGHT**

ORSON BALL, Rigby, Idaho

LINCOLNS ROMNEYS COTSWOLDS
(150 head) (50 head) (100 head)

These are all massive, yearling, STUD rams, of the best QUALITY. They have plenty of bone, and carry dense, even fleeces, with lots of covering. Are from IMPORTED dams and sires and will improve any flock. Also few ewes of each breed.

Write or wire for prices and wool samples

FAIRFIELD STOCK FARM

J. H. Patrick & Son

Ilderton, Ont., Canada

end of each five-year period. This is exactly where many sheepmen fool themselves into thinking they are making big money. They overlook the fact that they are always buying replacements for their flocks and not making any progress from year to year. The sheep business is becoming more efficiently managed all the time, as the intensification of the business under pressure of present operating costs operates for the survival of the fittest.

"(3) Then, the general public as well as many bankers, do not fully realize the expense of the sheep industry due to the ownership and management of ranch property, which stockmen have been required to buy in order to keep their range rights. The forest service in their wisdom has put most of the sheepmen into the farming business, with results that are often quite disastrous to the sheep, the farm, the forest service and the whole community in general. In order to manage sheep properly, as sheep are the property most susceptible to good or bad management, the sheepman must hire men to manage his ranch with results, as a rule, which bring the final cost of his ranch operations up to much more than he would have paid for its products in the market.

"(4) We also want this knowledge to be available for the sheepman himself to study and we think it should aid him in determining where his money goes. The general averages point to an efficient and economic amount which he can pay for each item.

"(5) Such knowledge is also a determining factor in such government policies as tariff, and in the matter of what range fees a stockman is capable of paying.

"Eastern flockowners operating ranches exclusively, complain that western stockmen have the advantage of the use of "free" ranges a good part of the year and these same flockowners feel they are competing against an industry in the West which has undue advantages over them in the matter of operating costs.

"But it is not alone operating costs which determine profits but gross income. For the purpose of demonstrating that the ranch flockowners have nothing to complain about in the way of free feed, we have collected some data on a number of small flocks over Idaho.

"This data shows that while feed costs for the ranch man are higher, this higher cost is more than off set by lower operating costs in all other directions except taxes, and the net profit, per head is some four times the net profit of the range man."

**COMPLETE SHEEP OUTFIT
FOR SALE**

640 acre ranch with excellent improvements, adjacent to free range. Price \$8,000. 1200 ewes including 30 head extra good bucks at \$11.00 each. Included in above would be 10 year National Forest grazing permit, sheep wagon, tents, horses, lambing equipment; in fact everything used for proper handling of sheep. This band of ewes sheared 9.6 pounds of wool and from the same was sold 100 percent lamb crop averaging 81 pounds. Owner wants to return to banking business. Possession about September 1st.

**BERNARD ALLHANDS
LEADORE, IDAHO**

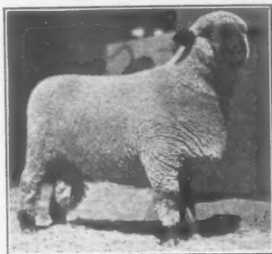
"YES, MARKETING COSTS CAN BE CUT"

"There is no money in dentistry," says the dentist. If he happens to be grinding pretty close to a nerve at the time, you may not pay much attention to his remark, but after you have received his bill and recovered from the shock of its size, you not only recall his statement, but probably add "nor truth either." A little further consideration, however, brings the realization that it is just a sry of the times. From the producer and the manufacturer down through the distributive channels runs the same story, and financial statements back it up. Everyone knows that relief for the farmers has been urgent during the past few years, and as consumers, we all likewise feel the need for reduction in living costs. There have been theories advanced as to what was wrong and how improvement might be effected, but few, if any, have hit the nail on the head so effectively as that advanced by Secretary Hoover in a recent address before the National Chamber of Commerce, as reported in the Nation's Business for March.

The subject of Mr. Hoover's address was: "Can we reduce the margin between our farmers and manufacturing producers on one side and our consumers on the other?" His answer is in the affirmative and to the effect that with its accomplishment great improvement will come to the condition of the farmer and a reduction in living costs to the consumer.

"These possibilities lie," he states, "in the elimination of waste." * * * "I do not mean waste in the sense of wilful waste, but economic waste, which is the natural outgrowth of a competitive system. I do not mean the waste that any single individual can correct by his own initiative, but the waste that can only find remedy in collective action. Nor are the wastes to which I refer to be corrected by any legislative extension of the Ten Commandments. It is not possible for you to catch an economic force with a policeman."

Fifteen classes of waste are given, which, according to the estimates of the Engineering Council, amount to 25 or 30 per cent of the cost paid by the consumer or producer of raw material. The first one listed is the waste from speculation, relaxation of effort and extravagance of booms.



America's top ram for year 1924. Sold to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho. The product of RIDGECREST FARM, Soda Springs, Idaho.

H. L. FINCH, Owner

FOR SALE

Sheep outfit complete, with 5500 breeding ewes and ewe lambs from same. For price and particulars

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HANDLEY BROS.

Eureka, Nevada

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PLEASE MENTION THE WOOL
GROWER.



HAMPSHIRE

We can spare about seventy-five choice ewes, mostly yearlings, of the same breeding as the rams which topped the California Ram Sale. An unusual opportunity to start, or improve, a flock of this profitable breed.

THOUSAND SPRINGS FARM

MINNIE W. MILLER, Owner,
Wendell, Idaho.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

The smartest sheep dogs in the world. We have a few from imported stock for sale.

W. D. CANDLAND & SONS,
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Sheepmen—Take Notice!

1000 Head Hampshire Bucks mostly
three and four years old.

In excellent condition and of A1 quality.

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The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

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72 Woodland Av., Detroit, Mich.

Grow More Wool

Merinos Excel All Breeds in Wool Production

Write For Literature and List of Breeders

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The Annual sales of pedigree EWES and RAMS will be held at HAWICK, SCOTLAND, on 15th and 16th, September, 1925.

Full particulars for EXPORT supplied by the Secretary, Mr. George Davidson, 1 Bridge Street, Hawick, Scotland.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President

F. N. Bullard, Woodland, California

Secretary

Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

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Share of stock, \$5.00

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No annual dues.

The Largest Sheep Organization in the World.

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SUFFOLK SHEEP

Wonderful crossing sheep. Very prolific, quick to mature, hardy and alert. Finest quality mutton with plenty of lean meat.

RESERVE CHAMPIONS SMITHFIELD, 1924.

The most popular crossing sheep today. Particulars: Secretary, Suffolk Sheep Society, 24 Princess Street, Ipswich, England.

"The greatest waste of our economic system," says Mr. Hoover, "is the periodic inflationary boom and its consequent ensuing slump with all their speculation, unemployment and extravagance, for without boom there is no slump. The correction of this waste lies in the prevention of booms. No sensible business man wants either boom or slump. He wants stability. Our working folk should dread a boom above all things because it means an after-clap of unemployment and misery. Our farmers should resent a boom more than anything else than can happen in our economic system because it means that they will inevitably get the worst of the deflation which follows. Stability or instability in production and distribution is largely the result of the collective judgment of the trades. They cannot form a right judgment unless they know the facts as to their own business and as to the trade as a whole. Furthermore, they must also know the probable trend of business in general as indicated by the movement in other trades."

Another kind of waste included in Mr. Hoover's list that is of particular interest to wool growers is that "due to disorderly marketing, particularly of perishables, with its attendant gluts and famines." There is also the waste "due to too many links in the distribution chain and too many chains in the system," that is of interest to the sheepman. In regard to the latter, the Secretary makes the following statement:

"Obviously one of the greatest wastes in our whole distribution system is the unnecessary number of links in the distribution chain, and the excessive number of chains. This is, however, the most intangible, imponderable problem in the whole gamut of distribution wastes. I do not think anyone will deny that we have more retail and wholesale establishments than we need in all sorts of directions and that, therefore, there is imposed upon the distribution system a vastly larger overhead than is necessary. There is no way of preventing a man going into business if he wants to, nor would it be desirable, for if we were to limit the number we would set social currents going that would be the destruction of the whole system. Every time we set up a standard, every time we set up a better understanding of accounting and principles of business, we will, in ultimate effect, diminish the excessive number of units by bringing competition onto the legitimate foundation of intelligent action with a resulting tendency to diminish this excessive membership in the trades with their wasteful overhead charged against the consumer."

The elimination of economic waste will, of course, be slow of movement. Its ultimate success depends almost entirely upon "collective action." Again we are brought around to the old, time-worn, but still vital need for proper organization in all lines of industry, producers as well as distributors.

, 1925

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